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FRONT COVER: Merited Artist Jung Soon Heui, a dancer of the State Dancing Theatre, is loved by the people. A dancer with a wealth of experience, she has contributed to developing our national dance. She played the leading part in "Tale of Okryun Lake," "Eight Fairies," and appeared in many other dance dramas. She also performed at the world youths and students festivals and toured many countries with much success

Photo by Choi Ryong Chul

INSIDE BACK COVER: Tools
BACK COVER: A view of Hai-Keumgang (Keumgang on the sea)

Photo by Pak Byung Ho

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On July 27, 1953, the U.S. aggressors had to kneel down before the Korean people. Shouts of victory went up at the front, too

THE world still remembers how the U.S. aggressors were defeated in the Korean war thirteen years ago.

In the three-year war against Korea the Pentagon used over 2,000,000 men, best units of its modern ground, naval, and air forces. It also spent over 20 billion dollars and more than 73 million tons of war materials. Boasting their "invincibility" and "technical superiority", the U.S. ruling circles figured that they would bring the Korean people to their knees at one stroke. And in the war they reduced towns and villages to ashes by indiscriminate bombing. They even used chemical and bacteriological weapons.

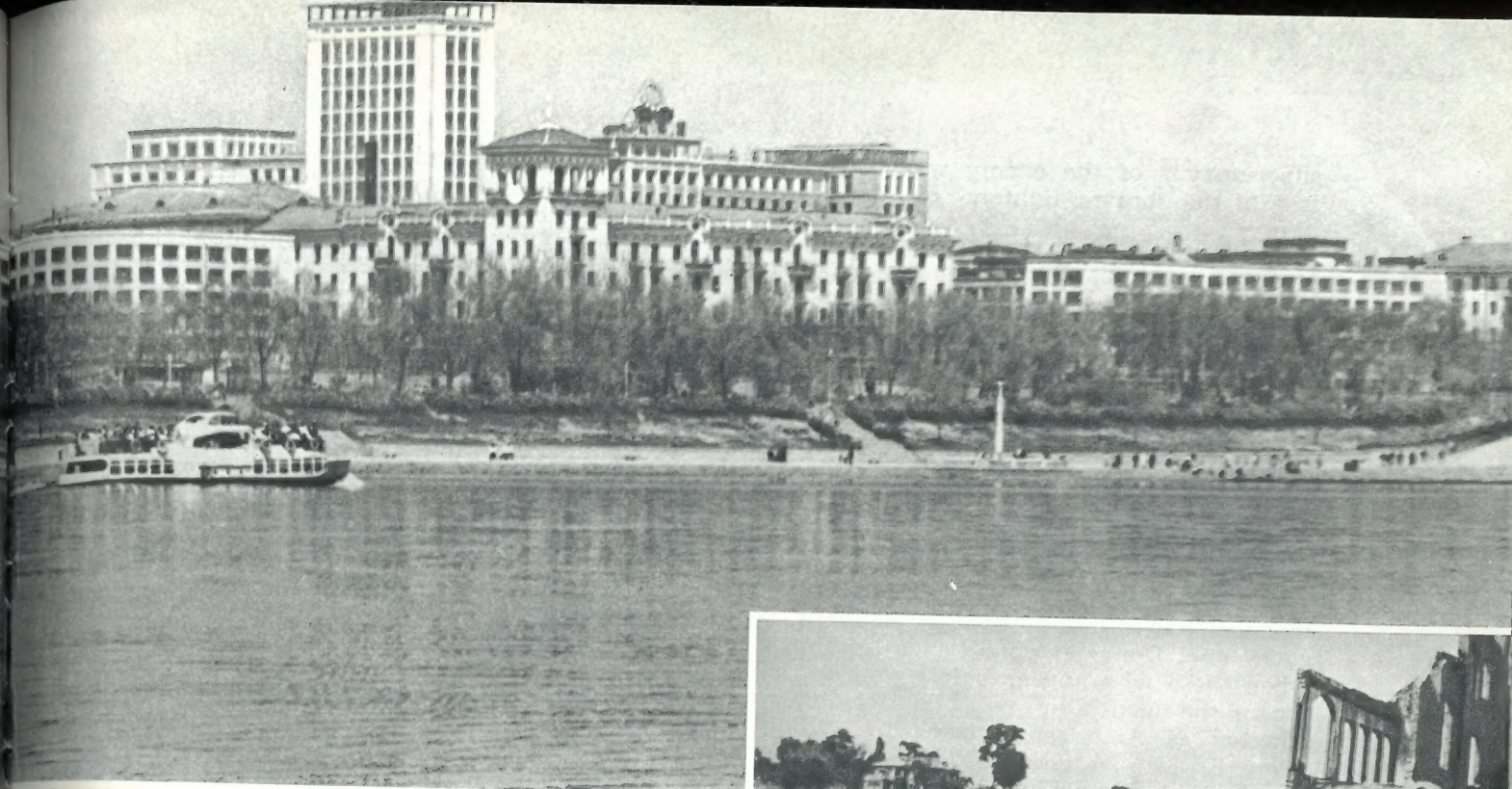
However, the Korean people who were de-

termined to die before allowing themselves to be chained to colonialism stood up in the life-and-death struggle against the invaders and defended their beautiful land and happiness.

"All for the victory in the war!" This was the watchword of the whole nation and the youths of Korea who dashed to the front.

Fully convinced of their just cause, the brave fighters of the Korean People's Army displayed peerless heroism in the sacred war, defending the freedom and independence of the country. Innumerable are their exploits in the war against the American aggressors.

On Height 1211 the most savage battles were fought during the war. Shouting: "Don't yield even an inch of land to the enemy!" Ro Tai



view of Pyongyang which has risen on war debris

HISTORY OF TRIUMPH RECORDS OF STRUGGLE



The citizens of Pyongyang came out to a man to rebuild the capital which was savagely destroyed by the war

Jin, a mortar man, placed his gun almost vertically to rain more than 70 shells upon the enemy soldiers who were only 40 metres away.

Kang Ho Yung, Hero of the D.P.R.K., rolled down into a band of the enemy climbing up, with a hand-grenade in his mouth and killed a number of enemy troops. He had been seriously wounded in his arms and legs.

Li Soo Bok, Hero of the D.P.R.K., flung himself over the muzzle of an enemy's machine-gun to block it with his chest. Thus he ensured the advance of his men and paved the way to victory in the battle.

The men and officers of the People's Army fought and defended all ridges and every inch of the land.

In the rear too, the entire people waged a heroic struggle to safeguard their posts and ensure wartime production in the rain of enemy bombs and shells. The workers evacuated machines and equipment to safer places and built underground factories to turn out munitions. And the peasants tilled the land. They built air-raid shelters by their fields and camouflaged themselves.

Indeed, the entire Korean people united to a man both on the front and in the rear, rose to grapple with the situation — a very serious one for the nation.

The Pentagon's plan to take Korea was shattered and all their military adventures met with shameful defeats. The "technical

superiority" of the enemy was powerless in face of the brave fighters of the People's Army.

In 1951 alone, the Korean People's Army soldiers shot down with small arms more than 1,400 enemy planes, and sank an enemy's cruiser of 17,000-ton class in the East Sea by torpedoing it.

The U.S. 24th Division, which had boasted of its history of victory of 100 years in all the 114 battles it had fought, was crushed in Taejon at the outset of the war. U.S. General Dean, commander of the division, was taken prisoner when he disguised as a private tried to run for his life.

Walker, the then U.S. Eighth Army Commander, had ordered the U.S. soldiers, "Kill every one! Don't let your hands tremble even when those who appear before you are children or the aged. You will be serving your country as American citizens by killing as many Koreans as possible." He was killed instantly near Ryunchun by the angry attacks of the People's Army when he was taking flight.

The enemy troops always trembled for fear of death in Korea; they called Height 1211 the "Heartbreak Ridge", for their heart sank when they looked up at the height, and they called the valley of the height "Punch Bowl", for no one ever came out alive once one entered there.

Indeed, not only Height 1211 but every ridge was "Heartbreak Ridge" and every inch of land of the country was "Punch Bowl" for the enemy.

Greatly confused and acrimonious among themselves, the rulers of Washington sent to the Korean front MacArthur, Ridgway, Van Fleet, Clark, and others—there was a parade of notorious U.S. generals. To be sure, there were many attacks—"summer offensive", "autumn offensive", "new offensive". Then they stepped up the indiscriminate bombing. But none saved them.

The Korean People's Army men captured, destroyed and damaged more than 3,000 tanks and a huge amount of combat materials, sank or damaged some 560 war-vessels, and shot down or damaged over 12,000 planes of the enemy. They also killed, wounded, or captured more than 1,093,800 soldiers of the U.S. and its satellite countries.

Marshall, the former U.S. Secretary of State, confessed that the myth was broken and the United States was not so strong after all as they had believed.

The invaders could not go on with the war in Korea any longer, and, in the end, they had to kneel down before the Korean people and sign the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953. After he signed the Agreement Mark Clark,

the then commander of the "U.N. forces" and a U.S. general, lamented: "In carrying out the instructions of my government, I gained the unenviable distinction of being the first United States Army Commander in history to sign an armistice without victory."

The historic victory of the Korean people over the armed aggression of the United States once again clearly showed that ever invincible are the people who decide to take up arms to defend the freedom and independence of their country and that the time has gone forever when the imperialists could invade the people of other countries at will.

This notwithstanding, Washington refusing to draw lessons from history is still playing with fire in Vietnam.

In face of the strong resistance of the Vietnamese people who have stood up in the just struggle, the Johnson administration has been driven into a tight corner. Now it is working desperately to find a way out. It keeps reinforcing its aggressive forces in Vietnam and bringing in more troops from South Korea and other U.S. satellite countries. It is set to escalate the war against Vietnam.

Moreover, the American aggressors still remain in South Korea and step up war preparations.

The Korean Armistice Agreement provides that all kinds of hostile acts and armed operations of one side against the other be completely prohibited, all the foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea, and the Korean question be settled peacefully.

But the United States is against the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. It is trying to turn South Korea into a permanent colony and military base for aggression on the continent of Asia.

In South Korea U.S. military forces are continuously reinforced, large-scale military exercises are held, and war provocations against North Korea are constantly made. However, the wild dreams of the Washington rulers will surely be brought to naught. And in the long run, they will be sent to their final doom.

The entire Korean people, who dealt crushing defeats at the ruling circles of the United States thirteen years ago, have armed themselves, turned the whole country into a strong fortress, and are ready to repulse invasions by any enemy.

And in South Korea the people are all the more intensifying their struggle against U.S. imperialism, and the system of U.S. colonial rule is tottering.

Should the U.S. aggressors foolhardily choose to turn upon the Korean people again, they would be made to pay thousandfold for their crimes. It will only expedite their final fall.

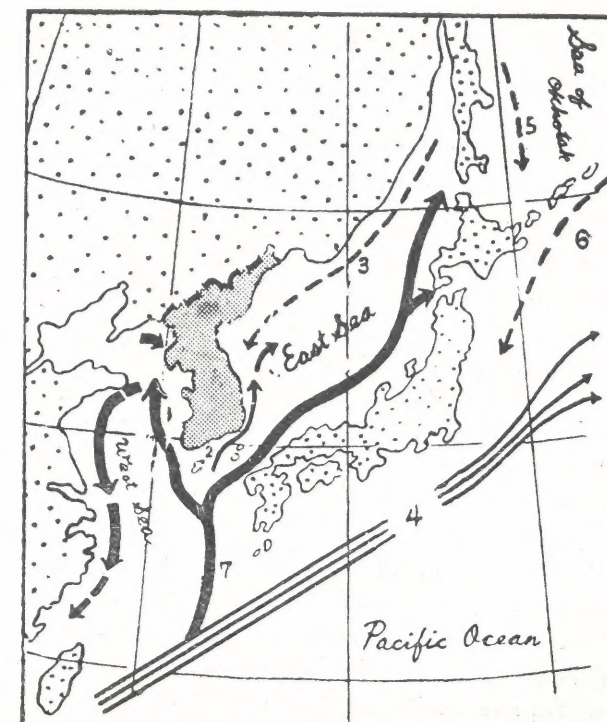
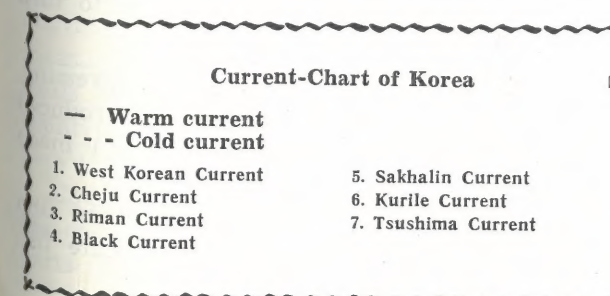


Ships are ready to go out

KOREA'S FISHERY

SURROUNDED by the sea on three sides, Korea is very favourable for fishery. Then the shallow waters on its east and west coasts and saline lands are also suitable for fish culture.

The East Sea, where the cold and warm currents meet, abounds in marine resources; pollack, herring, cod, sandfish, mackerel, yellow-tail, snipe eel, cuttlefish, etc. Besides these migratory fishes, there are also many kinds inhabiting our seas.





The net is being pulled in

The west coast richly indented and with its countless inlets and isles, and the great difference in ebb and flow, is most suitable for cultivating sea-weeds and shellfish.

It has been established that over 530 species of fish are to be found in the coastal waters of Korea.

Our government has concentrated its energy on developing fishing industry. In fishing the ship-building industry comes before all others, and the government has spent a great sum of fund for its advancement. Moreover, with the construction of the powerful heavy industry, fishing industry began to advance at a rapid tempo.

When the Japanese colonialists occupied Korea, they intentionally hampered the growth of fishing industry, and what ship-building there was in Korea could perform a few repairs at best. Korea could not make

even fishing nets, ropes. Everything—even hooks—had to come from Japan.

However, today there are modern shipbuilding yards and repair yards. Fishing boats for trawling, whaling, purse seines and dragnet fishing are produced for state-run fishing enterprises and fishing co-operatives. It should be added that the ship-repair yards make it possible for the boats to be out on the sea more days as all the repairs are done promptly and speedily.

The number of motor-equipped fishing boats in 1965 increased 415 per cent over 1959, and its aggregated horsepower 519 per cent.

Our shipbuilders are adding a great number of modern boats to the existing fleet.

Moreover, our ship-building and repair yards turned out various equipment to help motorize the wooden boats. Today there is hardly any fishing boat that moves under sail. Consequently, the toilsome work—rowing the boat and

leaving their lot to the mercy of the capricious weather—has been ended. Now the fishermen can work on the sea with less trouble and with a sense of security.

The fish-processing industry too has been developed and modernized. A 11,000-ton refrigerator ship is afloat—it can process fish on the spot. Then there are refrigerating, canning and fish oil plants in every important fishing port. People can get fresh fish and marine products of fine quality in all seasons.

In the meantime, many new factories were built and the existing ones enlarged to turn out more fishing tools.

As the fishing industry keeps progressing, more scientific methods have been introduced in fishing. More fish shoal detectors are made and communications systems improved.

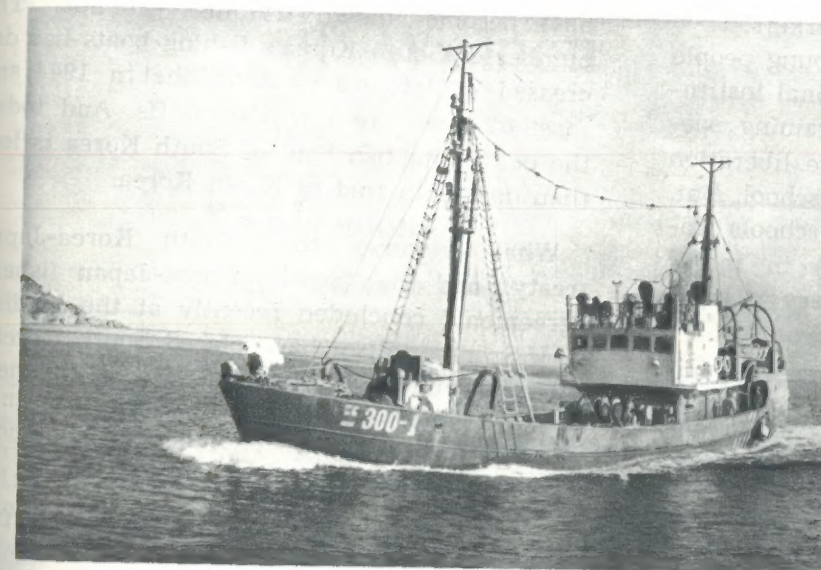
Today planes and various detectors and modern apparatuses are used to locate fish

shoals on the surface and deep in the waters. Then boats are directed to go after the shoal by wireless.

Our fishing fleets go out far since they are well equipped with modern installations. And the fish haul keeps rising. The fish output in 1965 trebled over 1946. And the per capita catch reached to the world's level.

At present off-shore and small-scale fishing and marine culture in shallow seas along with the pelagic and deep sea fishing are encouraged. Fishing co-operatives do mostly shallow-water and small-scale fishing.

It was in 1948 that the movement for fishing co-operatives was started. Mostly private



A trawler is returning

Large numbers of diesel engines are turned out at the Bookjoong Machine Factory in North Pyongan Province

fishermen, who had led a miserable life, joined them. The co-operatives freed them from the clutches of the usurers and middlemen, while all conditions necessary for their fishing work were provided by the government. The government loaned boats, nets, and others to the fishing co-operatives at low rates. Funds were made available to them, too.

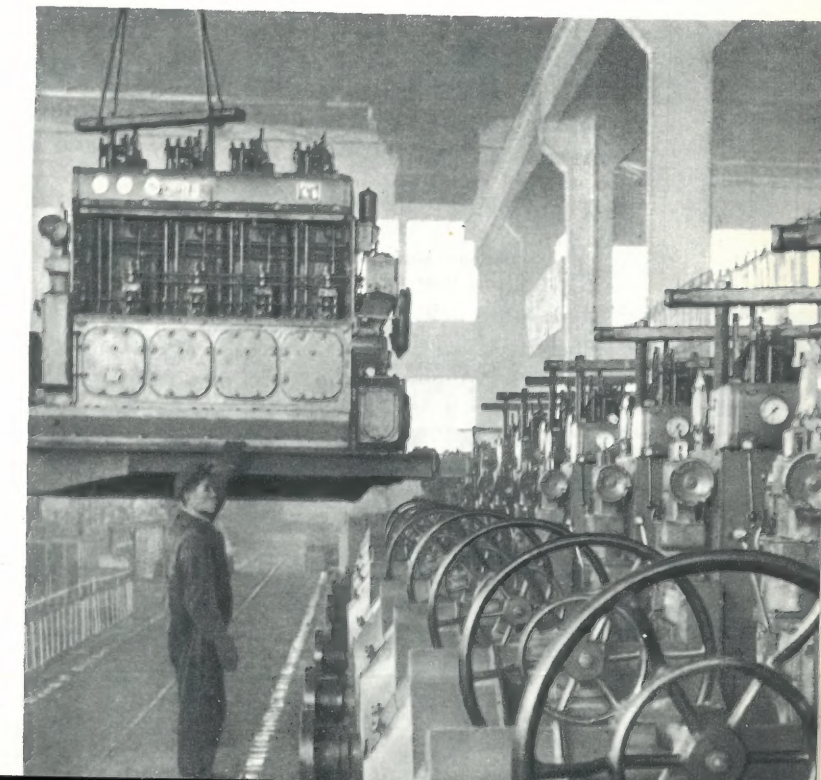
In recent years, the government equipped their sailing boats with motors. As a result, they can engage in off-shore fishing more actively. It goes without saying that all these measures brought about a rapid rise in fish hauls of the co-operatives throughout the country, and the life of the co-operative members improved greatly.

Along with fishing, fish culture, both in the sea and fresh water, is quite flourishing in all parts of the land.

Fish culture aims at two things, namely protection of marine resources and cultivating sea-weeds, oysters as well as fresh-water fishes.

Our country has many rivers and lakes, which are inhabited by over 150 species of fresh-water fish. And fresh-water fish culture is being carried on on a big scale. In Kwangpo lake and in the man-made lake of Soopoong fish is grown extensively. Then many reservoirs that came into being in the course of building irrigation projects are also utilized for fish culture.

Speaking of the country's fishing industry, one must not overlook the changes have taken





Unloading is a big job too

place in the composition of the workers.

First of all, a great number of young people have gone to the sea. Then educational institutions have been established for training specialists for fishing industry. Before liberation our country had only one fishery school. But, today, there are several fishery schools (including the Institute of Fishery) in major ports. From these schools come every year an army of engineers and technicians.

The number of our fishing specialists has increased 40 times compared with 1956.

Our government is directing much attention to the fishermen's welfare. The fishermen enjoy many privileges. Their earnings keep growing; they have a 28-day annual vacation with pay, and a shift rest system; they spend vacations with their families at special rest-homes at state expense.

All Li Sung Chil, a fisherman of the Wonsan Fishing Enterprise, had in days gone-by was a small wooden boat. But, today he and his

family live in a modern apartment. His four children are in school—in college, higher technical school, and middle school. Of course, his family is no exception.

However, a different situation prevails in South Korea. A million of fishermen there are hungry and in rags.

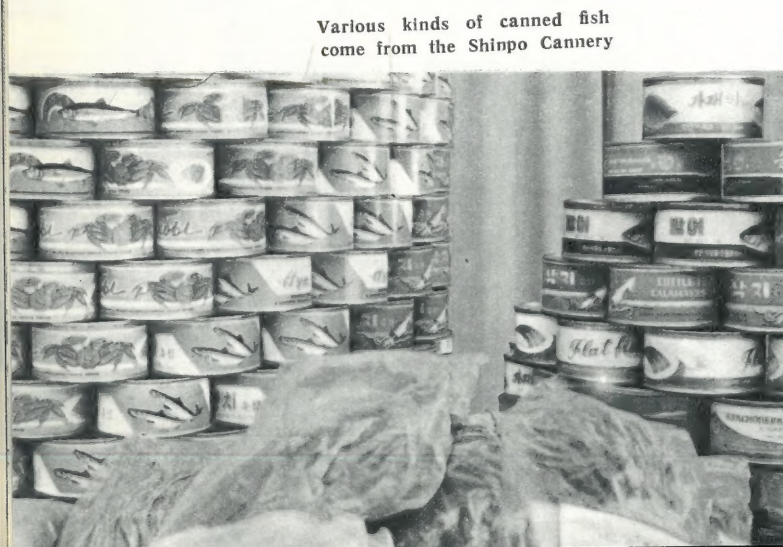
In South Korea under U.S. occupation and Pak Jung Hi's traitorous policy, major fishing ports are made into naval ports, and important fishing grounds

have become naval training grounds. The number of South Korea's fishing boats has decreased of late to a quarter of that in 1944, and most of them are worn-out skiffs. And today the per capita fish haul of South Korea is less than one-tenth that of North Korea.

What is worse, the "South Korea-Japan treaty" and the "South Korea-Japan fishery agreement" concluded recently at the bidding of U.S. imperialism have placed South Korean fishing grounds at the disposal of Japanese fishing monopolies. South Korean fishermen have no fishing ground and they do not know where their next meal would come from.

North Korean fishermen extend their full support to the South Korean fishermen who are fighting for a better life. The fishermen of the North are fighting for the country's unification which will make the fishermen of South and North fish together in the seas of the country and lead a happy life.

A fish stand is to be found in every residential district



Various kinds of canned fish come from the Shinpo Cannery



SOCIETY AND WOMEN

JULY 30, 1966, is the twentieth anniversary of the Law on Equality of the Sexes proclaimed in our country in 1946.

With the law, the Korean women who had suffered humiliation, contempt, and feudal suppression under colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, could enjoy a worthwhile life and participate in all social and political activities.

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Law on sex equality this magazine approached several women leaders for their comments.

For the Right of Women

KIM CHOON OK

Editor, "Women of Korea"

I have opportunities to meet women leaders of many countries who visit our country. And I have been to various countries.

Whenever I get together with these friends our experiences are shared. And every time I felt that if the women of the whole world are to enjoy liberation and rights, they must liquidate imperialist exploitation and feudal suppression.

The Korean women had fought for their liberation from colonial exploitation and feudal suppression. Numerous women of Korea took part in the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Thanks to their arduous and protracted struggle a genuine people's power was set up in our country, and it promulgated a series of democratic reforms, the Law on Equality of the Sexes included. This was a great event in the life of the Korean women, and brought about great changes.

The people's power made it possible for the women to participate in the state, political, economic, and cultural activities. Thus a new avenue opened for the women of our country—they can study to their hearts' content, choose their job as they see fit, and stand on equal terms with men.

Many women in our country are rendering labour exploits in every field of the national economy. There are 25,000 women deputies to people's assemblies at all levels including the Supreme People's Assembly.

Sixty-six women have been made Heroines of the Republic and Labour Heroines, and more than 50,000 have been decorated by the Government—there are Merited Breeders, People's Actresses, Merited Actresses, Merited Athletes, and Masters of Sports.

The women of our country are working for a yet happier future.



Kim Choon Ok (standing), editor of "Women of Korea"

But there is one thing that troubles them. It is that they cannot share their happiness with their mothers and sisters in South Korea. In South Korea women are suffering from poverty and they have no rights. But, South Korea is no exception in this respect. In many parts of the world millions upon millions of women are suffering from imperialist exploitation and feudal suppression. Consequently, all the women of the world should unite for the anti-imperialist struggle.

I am convinced that the women of the world will win their rights with their united strength.

Working Is a Joy

JOO BYUNG SUN

Heroine of Labour, Leader of the Youth Weaving Shop, Pyongyang Textile Mill

Before liberation, my family was forced to lead a miserable life.

We lived off a small plot of sterile land in a mountainous district, and life was really hard for us. I had to start working at the age of nine. My parents who were tenant-farmers could hardly support the family, however hard they had toiled day and night. Such being the situation, it was out of the question for me to attend school. At first, I was a nurse-maid in the house of a landlord, but as I grew old, I had to do all sorts of work.

In those days, in the factories and mines the women were paid no more than half of the meagre wages the men got, although they worked as hard and as well as men, simply because they were women. Worse than this, if they became weak or pregnant, they were thrown out. There were no safety devices to speak of in the factories, then they were forced to work more than 10 hours a day under the worst conditions, which even the men could not stand. All this was twenty years ago, however.

Liberation came in 1945, and I was re-born in every sense of the word under the people's government.

In 1948, I was a weaver. No more was I a victim of exploitation and oppression. The government directed special care for the women. All this made me devote my all to work with great enthusiasm.

The factory showed every consideration for the women who accounted for a majority of the workers.

Our workshops get a plenty

of sun, ventilation systems have been installed, automatic safety devices are equipped to every machine. Thanks to all this, work is safe, and we feel little fatigue in our work.

The factory has a kindergarten and a nursery. On top of it, women workers enjoy 77 days of a paid maternity leave. This is not all. Our factory maintains a sanatorium, a rest-home and an overnight rest-home for the workers.

Last year alone, more than 1,700 workers of our factory enjoyed themselves at rest-homes and sanatoria run by the state and the factory.

A number of our women workers are training themselves to become technicians and factory administrators.

Such measures and solicitude for the women workers always make our work more pleasant. And the labour productivity keeps rising.

My Stage

KIM OK SUN

A singer, National Opera Theatre

I played the leading role in the opera "A Tale of Choonhyang" which was presented at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

The part of Choonhyang, the heroine of a classical novel,

During the three-year economic plan (1954-1956), I overfulfilled my production assignments. In the first five-year plan which started in 1957, too, I finished my production quotas far ahead of schedule. To my great honour, I was awarded the title of Heroine of Labour in 1958.

Since then, I studied at the spinning and weaving department of the light industrial college to become an engineer. While I was in school I was provided with all the living expenses.

The more worthwhile and happier our life becomes, I cannot forget the bitter life that was forced upon us in the past.

Today, as a shop manager I am making every effort to produce more fabrics for our people and enable all the workers of my shop to lead a yet happier life.

was a very difficult one for me. In Choonhyang one can see the lofty inner-world of our women who fought the oppression of the feudal rulers and preserved chastity to the end.

When I was assigned to the



Labour Heroine Joo Byung Sun (centre)



Kim Ok Sun, a singer of the National Opera Theatre

A Life Worthwhile to Live

KIM SOON HEUI

A housewife, Yukjun-dong, Oisung District, Pyongyang

Yesterday was a Sunday and we went out to the west coast to spend the day. We, ten of us—my husband and I and eight children—had a good time.

On Sundays and holidays, my husband would take us to such scenic spots and recreation grounds. He is an office clerk.

My eldest boy has entered Kim Il Sung University this year, and six other children are all studying. My children like all other children are studying free of charge. Particularly, the boy in the university receives a government stipend regularly. The children who are in school are issued uniforms at low prices every year. They can advance to any

role, I was not sure if I could be equal to the task. To me, it was something tremendous!

Until a few years ago, I was an ordinary co-op farm member. My family did the farming from generation to generation. I was fond of singing from my childhood.

I became a member of the farm's music circle. During a rest period in the fields, I would sing for the workteam members.

The national amateur art festival of the co-op farms held in the winter of 1962 was a memorable one for me. It was then that I appeared for the first time in Pyongyang. When I sang "Spring in Mankvung-dai," stormy applause burst from among the audience. And the judges told me I should go on with music.

Soon after that I entered

the voice department of the Pyongyang Conservatoire. Upon graduation, I was sent to the National Opera Theatre in Pyongyang.

While rehearsing the role of Choonhyang, I learned a lot from the conductor and my senior vocalists. It goes without saying that all this helped me a great deal.

My mother attended the opera, and said I was a blessed girl. She said to me: "If it were not for the country, you could not have seen the inside of the school, let alone being an opera singer!" Indeed, my mother was right to say that. In the old days, how many could cultivate their talents fully?

Today, however, in our society a broad avenue is opened for everyone; all can display their talents to the full.



Kim Soon Heui with neighbourhood kids

higher school according to their talents and wishes.

All this was impossible in the old society; the parents may toil and toil, but many could not send their children to school. Particularly so with families that had many children. But not any more. There is no family in our country now who cannot give their children a good education because of money.

I am a member of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea. Until last year, I was

chairman of the community Women's Union committee. Now and then, we housewives get together to exchange views on the education of children, study and appreciate music. The whole community lives harmoniously.

We do anything if it would aid the country.

My days are full—I have a big family to take care of, I must bring up the children properly, then I work for the community. I feel a great satisfaction in my life.

Ideological Revolution in the Countryside

The "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" stress particularly that along with the technical and cultural revolutions the ideological revolution must be carried out in the countryside if the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry and distinctions between town and country are to be eliminated.

This means that the peasants must cast aside ideological legacies of the old society and remould themselves with the progressive ideas of the working class.

On March 5, 1946, after the country's liberation on August 15, 1945, the land reform was enforced by the people's power, and the peasants became master of land and the country. Then new farming methods were popularized extensively and the adult education, a campaign against illiteracy included, was stepped up for the peasants.

All these were conducive to freeing the productive forces of agriculture from the fetters of feudal relations of production, and to great changes in the material and spiritual life of the peasants. The farmers strove for increasing production, and exerted their utmost to build up a new country. When the first harvest was in from the distributed land in the autumn, the farmers contributed a large amount of rice to the state as an expression of their patriotic spirit. It indicated that the old ideologies which held the peasants for centuries began to crack.

But, so long as the small peasant economy based on the private ownership of means of production remained, neither the sources of exploitation and poverty could be removed for good, nor the outmoded ideas of the farmers be corrected.

With the completion of agricultural co-operation which started after the ceasefire, an end was put to the economic foundation of out-dated ideologies, and new social and material conditions were created to arm the peasants with a new, advanced ideology. Yet, it must be pointed out that the triumph of agricultural co-operation did not and could not mean the disappearance of petty-proprietor proclivities of the peasants and remnants of all outmoded ideologies therefrom overnight.

After all, all these were inherent characteristics of the peasantry for centuries. Old ideologies of the preceding social systems are still to be found in the minds of the people for a long period even after a new social system replaces the old one. Accordingly, the remnants of ideologies of the old society—egoism, petty-proprietor proclivities, conservatism, and nepotism—are still in evidence among the peasants, though in a lesser degree, even after the completion of agricultural co-operation. And such old ideologies hinder the socialist rural construction and check the consolidation and advancement of the co-operative economy.

Unless the peasants are awakened more, and the ideological education is intensified for them, the revolutionary gains in the countryside cannot be defended. Nor can the co-operative economy display its superiority to the full. More so in our country as the territory has been divided and the revolution must be carried out in the circumstances where the country stands face to face with the U.S. aggressors.

The Theses, therefore, duly stress the need of a continued ideological revolution among the peasants even after the completion of the socialist transformation of agriculture.

The superiority and vitality of agricultural co-operation lie, first of all, in the very fact that the farmers, freed from exploitation and oppression, work consciously exhibiting enthusiasm and creativeness for the welfare of the country and society and for their own happiness.

The energetic execution of the ideological revolution will make the peasants help each other and display a higher degree of devotion and creativeness in their work. Only then can the superiority of the co-operative economy be fully demonstrated and it will be strengthened and developed.

The ideological revolution is an essential prerequisite to the successful implementation of the technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside.

The countryside is behind culturally, where the out-dated mode of life and old conventions are prevalent. These are legacies of the old society expressed

in the remnants of outworn ideologies that are to be found among the peasants. Moreover, mentality of the peasants will determine largely the introduction of modern science and techniques into farming. The ideological revolution, therefore, is an indispensable revolutionary task that should precede the technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the work of remoulding the ideology and consciousness of the peasants is far more difficult and complicated than that of remaking Nature and society and developing techniques.

To remould the ideology and consciousness of millions upon millions of the people is to transform their deep inner-world.

Hence, it cannot be done by some administrative methods or directives. Nor can the ideologies and consciousness of the people be remoulded overnight. On the contrary, it calls for patience and perseverance accompanied by a concrete and detailed educational programme.

In agriculture, unlike industry, people work separately and results of their work cannot be determined immediately. Then the level of mechanization in agriculture is low, and a good deal of manual labour will be still required even after mechanization is completed.

Such socio-economic positions of the peasants and characteristics of agriculture make the ideological revolution in the countryside far more difficult and complex than in towns and factories.

Proceeding from the importance of the ideological revolution, the country has always adhered to the principle of placing the ideological education above all other work; its content and method were correctly defined in every stage of the development of the revolution to fit the concrete situation of the countryside. Then the educational programme for the peasants was pushed ahead with strenuously.

In the period of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution immediately following the liberation, a movement for ideological mobilization was waged extensively for the building-up of the country. In the movement the remnants of im-

perialist and feudal ideologies were eliminated and the peasants were taught with patriotism.

When the country started agricultural co-operation after the war, an energetic educational programme for the peasants was adopted. It was to educate the peasants in the ideas of the working class and socialist patriotism.

Only when all the peasants clearly understand the true nature of the exploiter system can they be more brave and display the spirit of self-sacrifice in the struggle for safeguarding the revolutionary gains.

Therefore, a prime importance has been attached to the class education for the peasants; they are taught to oppose imperialism and the exploiter system and defend and develop the co-operative economy. They are taught to love the country ardently. They are educated in the revolutionary ideas of the working class.

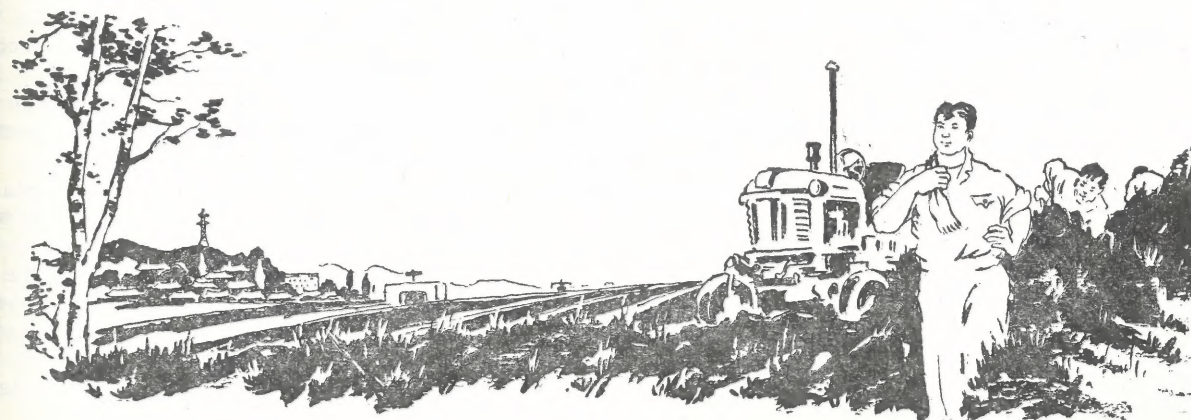
Along with this, great importance has also been attached to arming the peasants with the spirit of collectivism.

Egoism and petty-proprietor proclivities lay obstacles in the way of consolidating the co-operative ownership, developing the co-operative economy, and strengthening the unity and co-operation among the masses.

If the superiority of agricultural co-operation is to be exhibited to the full and co-operative economy is to be strengthened and developed, egoism that is prevalent in the minds of the peasants should be removed while arming them with the spirit of collectivism so that they put the welfare of the country and society before their own and help each other.

It is important also to teach the peasantry to honour labour.

Labour is the decisive factor in promoting the welfare of society as it creates material wealth and the source of all happiness. The speedy growth in agricultural production and steady increase of material wealth can be obtained only through voluntary and creative labour of the working masses in the countryside. Besides, in doing so the people not only remake Nature and society but also remould themselves. Under socialism where there ex-



A WOMAN DOCTOR OF ENGINEERING

KIM IN HUN, a peasant, thought he was an unhappy man because he had no son. He is a father of four girls.

"If she had been born a boy!" He used to sigh when he spoke of his third daughter, Sung Ok, a very bright and energetic girl. When Sung Ok finished the primary school in the village, she wanted to go to middle school. But her parents, poor sharecroppers, could not afford it. Then few thought of a girl going to middle school, anyway!

Young as she was, she felt resentment at society under Japanese rule, where she could not continue her studies. How she wished to enter the higher school! At last liberation came to the country and the people became the masters of the land.

WITH THE COUNTRY'S LIBERATION

Now the country was free. And a broad avenue to learning was open for everyone. Soon she entered the middle school. How

her heart throbbed with joy!

But came June 1950. The U.S. imperialists started the war in Korea. And the Americans savagely bombed Sung Ok's school and the college she was planning to enter.

"We must first beat back the aggressors!" Sung Ok was determined and volunteered for service. In the army she was a nurse. Devotedly and valiantly she fought in defence of the country. She was ready to give her life for the country, if need be—the country which brought her a bright future.

One day in December 1951, the commander of the unit to which she belonged called her. When she stepped in his office, the commander saying little, produced a sheet of paper before her. To her surprise, it was a discharge paper!

"You mean I'm through, sir? Have I proved myself not equal to my duty?"

"Yes, of course you've. As a matter of fact your performance has been most excellent."

"Why then? I don't understand, if I may say so. We still have the enemy to fight, don't we?"

"That we certainly do. And the

war will end in our victory for sure. But now we have to plan for rebuilding our war-ravaged country after the war. And we would be needing many experts and technicians."

BACK IN THE CLASSROOM

She was in school again.

Sung Ok applied herself to her studies. It was against her will to leave the front—she felt she was deserting the war at the very grave moment for the country. But now the classroom was her "front," and she could see the tremendous reconstruction the country would go through after victory.

She presented her first paper "On Better Glass" at a national students' scientific conference, and it was favourably received. Her graduation thesis was "On Improving the Quality of Fire Brick for Blast Furnace". It must be added she dealt with in her paper one of the urgent problems the country had to solve then.

After graduation from the Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute she was a research worker at the Aca-

demy of Sciences.

Now the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction was in full swing, the country needed more trained personnel. And she wanted to do more; soon she began to teach at the Pyongyang Institute of Civil Engineering.

One day she visited a construction site, where she learned that there was a shortage of lagging material in the country. Those days all the lagging materials had to be imported, and she began to think if it could not be made in the country.

HER DEVOTION

In real earnest her study started.

Days and months of hopes and disappointment passed. But she put heart and soul in her research work. Her efforts were not in vain. She succeeded in the manufacture of lagging material with raw materials available in the country.

In May 1965, she read her thesis "On the Manufacture of Lagging Material" before a large body of scientists and technicians who filled the college auditorium. Her theory presented a new phase in producing building-materials in the country, a great gain to the country's building-materials industry.

The board of examiners decided to confer the degree of Doctor of



Doctor of Engineering Kim Sung Ok engrossed in experiment

Engineering on Kim Sung Ok. She was the first woman in our country to obtain such a degree.

Her father, Kim In Hun, no longer feels sorry for being a father without a son. The father of a woman Doctor of Engineering—all his four girls have had a college education—has earned the respect of his neighbours.

ists no exploitation of man by man and all the working people work for themselves and for society, labour is the most sacred and honourable thing and it makes the people foster the spirit of collectivism, of organization and discipline, and of putting the welfare of the state and society before their own. The entire working people in the countryside should be educated with the spirit of loving labour, working voluntarily, and displaying creative talents and enthusiasm to the full in their work.

Besides, it is also of great importance to imbue the peasants with the spirit of opposing the old and aspiring after the new and of loving the future, and to arm them with revolutionary optimism. Hence the need of strengthening the ideological education among

the peasants. This will give the peasantry a firm confidence in the victory of revolution and make them stand for continued advance and uninterrupted innovations.

In carrying out the ideological work among the peasantry the Party's policies are being taught in parallel with the revolutionary traditions.

All policies of the Workers' Party of Korea that stands for the people's welfare are the beacon to the people and their guiding force.

Therefore, the ideological education for the peasants can be effective for the successful execution of our revolution only when it is pursued in close parallel with the study of the Party's policies.

Ideological education is carried on also in parallel

with education in revolutionary traditions. This comes from the fact that the patriotic fighting spirit exhibited by our revolutionary forerunners who had fought valiantly against the Japanese colonialists is a great inspiration to the people.

Positive examples constitute the foundation of the mass education, and it is carried out with one's work place as the starting point. It must be pointed out that this method makes the people see their own shortcomings and overcome them. That the work place is the starting point for education combines the ideological education with the actual implementation of revolutionary tasks. This method is effective as it is made to be suitable to everyone. Moreover, this is the most effective method from the point of view

that man can be remoulded more speedily through work.

The principle of putting the ideological revolution before all others in the rural areas is now demonstrating its vitality.

Today our peasants are rallied firm around the Workers' Party of Korea, devoting all their energies and talents to the socialist rural construction. They love the co-operative economic system; they are resolved to defend it and develop it.

Now in our rural areas the peasants are working for the goodness of all, helping each other and loving their communities. And their zeal and creativeness keep rising.

Historical Evidence

LI SUNG BOK

A large building is seen in a field along the road from Kaesong to the military demarcation line.

This is the building where the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed on July 27, 1953. Upon entering the structure, one can see, first of all, a national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a United Nations emblem standing face to face on the table.

Here everyone will feel the indomitable spirit of the Korean people who made the U.S. kneel down—the U.S. that launched the Korean war under the name of the U.N.

I was there not long ago, where I saw once again the ignominious defeat of the aggressors and the historic victory of our people. There are pic-

tures on the walls of the meeting hall, showing the heroism of the Korean people and the fate of the U.S. aggressors.

During the three-year war, the U.S. imperialists used a huge army and an enormous amount of military supplies, even germ bombs and poison gas.

They dropped 428,700 bombs and napalms in Pyongyang alone.

Numerous innocent people were killed.

All bellicose U.S. generals made appearance in Korea—MacArthur, Walker, Ridgway, Van Fleet, Clark, Dean, and others. There were "summer offensive", "autumn offensive", "new offensive," and "scorched-earth tactics". Yet all their desperation could not make the Korean people yield, the people

who rose up with weapons in their hands in the struggle to defend their freedom and independence.

The building is a historical exhibit testifying to many events that took place in the war.

Thirteen years have passed since then. Many changes have taken place.

The American aggressors were confident. Korea would not be able to stand on its feet again. But a new Korea, Chulima Korea, has sprung from the war debris and a firm independent national economy is built.

This is the building our army men and workers built for the signing of the Armistice. They also planted fur trees, peaches, apricots, and cherries. The furs are clothed in fresh verdure, and the fruit trees

On March 24 this year the 224th session of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom. At the meeting the senior member of our side lodged a strong protest with the U.S. side against the intrusion into our territorial waters by enemy war-vessels in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement



bloomed for the thirteenth time as though symbolizing the happy life of our people.

But the U.S. imperialists refuse to draw a lesson from history—no force on earth can conquer a people who stand for justice and the aggressors will perish ultimately. On the contrary, they are stepping up war provocations.

In May last year, a U.S. L-19 airplane intruded into our air space for a reconnaissance flight, which was promptly brought down by our men. But they in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement, keep sending various types of airplanes and war-vessels to violate our territorial air and waters and smuggle spies and saboteurs into our territory.

This year they brought submarines, fast destroyers, L-48 tanks and others into South Korea and are committing various kinds of provocations.

At present the Armistice Commission meets in a new building at the foot of a pine-covered hill. This is the building where our side exposes the repeated U.S. violations of the Armistice Agreement. Last year (1st January-20th December) there were no less than 6,487 cases of U.S. violations of the Armistice Agreement, counting only those against which our side lodged formal protests.

They often conduct war games—simulated wars against North Korea in the demilitarized zone. Yet, the U.S. side attempts to hide their crimes at the Armistice Commission meetings. They plead: "We've never done such a thing." "We don't know any thing about it." And when they are driven to a tight corner by our side, they try to excuse themselves by saying: "We'll investigate," or "It is not an important problem."

This is nothing new, of course. Such is the old trick of the U.S. imperialists.

A Japanese journalist wrote when he visited Panmunjom: "At Panmunjom we could see by whom Korea is divided. It is the U.S. that launched the war



Violating the Korean Armistice Agreement the U.S. side has removed markers of the demarcation line far into the area of our side. In connection with the case an investigation was made on the spot

and invaded North Korea and is continuing to commit aggressive acts."

The U.S. cannot cover up its aggressive nature no matter how hard they may try.

The sentry on the head of Panmungyo bridge across the Sachun river flowing along the military demarcation line shows the ugly features of the aggressors. They themselves call the post "the most lonely sentry in the world"; they are always

fearful because they know they are committing aggressive machinations in Korea thousands of miles away from the continental United States.

When the rusty barbed-wire entanglements on the demarcation line are broken and the country's unification is accomplished, Panmunjom will remain an exhibit testifying to the exploits of the Korean people who defeated U.S. imperialism.

The wreckage of a U.S. reconnaissance plane, which was shot down by the People's Army when it intruded into our air space



A KEY FOR THE SOLUTION OF THE KOREAN QUESTION

IT is twenty-one years since Korea was divided into north and south. And it has brought great misfortunes and hardships on the Korean people.

Since the land was divided into two parts, resources of north and south have not been utilized in a unified way; husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends separated in the north and south cannot see each other. Even they cannot write each other.

In South Korea, U.S. colonial rule has been set up, the sovereignty of the Korean nation is being infringed upon, and the people are shadowed by extreme poverty. Moreover, South Korea has been turned into a U.S. military base; it has become a hot-bed of war threatening peace in Korea, Asia, and the rest of the world.

Liberation of the South Korean people from the colonial yoke and reunification of the land—this is the earnest wish of the entire Korean people. And, at the same time, it is an urgent problem for peace in the Far East and Asia.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made every sincere effort to achieve the country's unification, ardent aspiration of the Korean people.

For Korea's unification, our Government has persistently adhered to the principle that unification should be settled by the Korean people themselves, by peaceful means and on a democratic basis, allowing no outside interference.

That Korea's unification should be attained by the Korean people themselves springs from the principle of self-determination of nations, the basis for solving national problems. It is a sacred and inviolable right of each nation that it should decide its destiny by itself and settle a matter of great concern which will affect its destiny by its free will.

Then why is it that the Korean people set forth the principle of reliance on their own efforts before all others in attaining the country's unification, an internal affair of our na-

tion? It is because the United States, which occupies South Korea, rejects the principle of self-determination of nations but resorts to every conceivable scheme to impose its will on the Korean nation with respect to the question of Korea's unification.

"Divide-and-rule" is the set policy of the United States—it is for the permanent division of Korea and turning South Korea into a colony and military base. The Seoul regime, at the bidding of its master, is suppressing the South Korean people who aspire after unification. Every expression of unification, however small it may be, is persecuted.

In the meantime the Washington rulers, using the U.N., are scheming to beautify their aggressive stand. They see Korea's "unification" under "U.N. supervision".

As is known to all, the United Nations has been reduced to a tool of U.S. aggression. Moreover, in the Korean war the United Nations is a belligerent. Hence the United Nations has no right, none whatsoever, to have any voice in the Korean question.

The U.S. intervention in the Korean question, be it open or under the U.N. flag, aims at one thing—to bolster its imperialist position and expand its rule to the whole of Korea.

No one but the Korean people can solve the Korean question. No one but the Korean people have ability and right to solve the Korean question.

That is why fair public opinion of the world, too, supports the stand of the Korean people who reject not in uncertain terms outside interference in Korea's unification.

Even the vote taking in the United Nations General Assembly reflects this. Every year at the U.N. General Assembly the U.S. forces the Assembly to pass what it calls "resolutions" on the Korean question. At the 8th U.N. General Assembly in 1953, no less than 91 per cent of its satellite delegates voted for the U.S. "resolutions". But the figure dropped to 57 per cent at the 17th U.N. General Assembly in 1962, and to 52 per cent at the 20th General Assembly in 1965.

This bespeaks the fact that the U.S. ruling circles that have been resorting to all sorts of machinations and intrigues to use the U.N. to their aggressive end, can no longer sway even that organization as they please.

That the Korean people should restore the national unification means not only uniting the divided territory of north and south and restoring national ties but also establishing ultimately a unified government and developing the country as one single entity.

Today, twenty-one years since Korea's division into north and south, two diametrically different political and social systems have been set up in north and south: a genuine people's rule in North Korea, a U.S. puppet regime in South Korea.

Such being the situation, the Korean people hold that the question of unification should be solved on a democratic basis. Particularly, since the question of Korea's unification presupposes the full independence to be achieved in accordance with the will of the entire people. Hence, the unification should be achieved by establishing a united government through all-Korea free elections on a democratic basis. **To this end, first of all, the entire people in north and south should enjoy full democratic rights, and every condition be created for them to express their will freely.** In this connection, it would be necessary for all political parties and public organizations as well as individuals to be able to travel and carry out political activities freely in all areas of North and South Korea. Moreover, the freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association, and demonstration should be guaranteed.

Only when these conditions are ensured, can all questions—unification and government, and others—be solved on a democratic basis in conformity with the interests of the Korean people without any one side attempting to impose its will upon the other.

However, all these freedoms are violated most savagely in South Korea and the people are robbed of their democratic rights.

Then the U.S. imperialist aggressors are blocking all North-South negotiation, intercourse, and travel. They arrest and imprison every South Korean who demands democratic freedom and the peaceful unification of the country.

It is obvious that the U.S. aggressors should be driven out from South Korea, before all others, if democracy is to be ensured for solving the question of Korea's unification without

outside interference and in conformity with the will and interests of the entire Korean people. Moreover, all democratic rights—the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration included—should be guaranteed in all fields of the life of society. It is precisely for this that the entire people of Korea are waging a resolute struggle for national salvation and against U.S. imperialism and its running dog Pak Jung Hi.

One more point. With respect to the country's unification, the Korean people maintain that it should be realized by peaceful means.

The Korean people hold that differences in ideologies and political views held by the Koreans should not become an obstacle to the country's unification, still less a cause for a fratricidal war. And this reflects the patriotism and compatriotism of the Korean people who hold that the fundamental interests of the nation be protected in realizing the unification.

However, the Korean people stand face to face with the American imperialist aggressors who are dead set against the unification of Korea. As history proves, imperialism is the architect of wars. Particularly, U.S. imperialism has appeared as the chieftain of the forces of war and aggression in the postwar era. It is perpetrating provocations everywhere.

The Korean people are struggling to unify the country peacefully, while making full preparations to repulse aggression. If the ruling circles of Washington decide to choose war, the Korean people will determinedly hit back at them and send them to their final doom.

Such stand of the Korean people—unifying the country by the Korean people themselves, by peaceful means and on a democratic basis—is a just one which everyone supports.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists clinging to their policy of war and aggression desperately oppose such a just stand of the Korean people, hindering Korea's unification in every way.

Korea still remains divided. And it is entirely due to U.S. intervention and its policy of "divide-and-rule."

That is why the entire people of north and south are fighting valiantly to drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and reunify the country.

The Korean people's struggle which enjoys warm support from all the progressive people the world over will certainly be crowned with a final victory and the country is sure to be reunified.

We Maintain... My Desire

KIM HWA YUNG

Pyongyang Institute of Physical Culture



N EARLY 21 years have passed since liberation. But the country is still divided due to U.S. occupation of South Korea.

Still worse, there has been no travel and contact between North and South Korea, even the people cannot write to each other. And sportsmen of north and south are barred from meeting each other.

In the meantime a new generation of sportsmen has grown up and they appear in the world championships.

Our young footballers made a brilliant showing in Phnom Penh last fall. In the finals of the Asian regional elimination contests for the 8th World Football Championships to be held in London this month, we defeated the Australian team. Our team will compete in the world championships. Then our men pingpong players won the third place in the 28th World Table-tennis Championships held in Yugoslavia.

In the 1966 Women's World Speed-skating Championships in Trondheim, Norway, our girl skater Kim Song Soon won the 1,500-metre race and was placed second in total points.

Sin Keum Dan established new world records in the women's 400- and 800-metre events, and Li Heung Chun won the world title for the jerk in weight-lifting in the 56-kilogramme class.

The youths of North Korea are developing their sports skills to the full.

However, South Korea presents a striking contrast to North Korea's sports world.

Growth of the physical culture is out of the question in South Korea and many talents are

withering.

Let's take a few cases for example.

Jun Moon Il, a tennis player of South Korea, who was chosen to play against Japanese players in Japan could not go there as he could not raise travelling expenses. And a South Korean cyclist could not compete because he had no bicycle.

So, the South Korean sportsmen are lamenting. They cannot sustain themselves, and there is no future for them in South Korea. I as a sportsman of North Korea cannot help expressing my sympathy with them. With U.S. occupation of South Korea, such an unfortunate situation has been created in the field of sports, too.

We time and again suggested to the authorities of South Korea that sportsmen of north and south should meet in friendship matches. They will aid to develop the nation's sports too. But none of our proposals has been translated into reality.

Sportsmen of north and south met in Lausanne, Hongkong, and Innsbruck. Then they competed in New Delhi. However, they cannot compete in the country of their own!

Why? Because the U.S. imperialists occupy South Korea.

An end must be put to the U.S. and Pak Jung Hi clique that stand for splitting Korea. We must drive out the U.S. imperialists and topple the Pak Jung Hi regime so that we can end this abnormal situation. Only then will there be full growth of Korean sports throughout north and south.

A Short Story



CHUN SE BONG

This novel was written in 1961. The story is about a girl, a middle school graduate, who came back to her village to do her share in building up socialism soon after agricultural co-operation started in the country.

She is a girl of twenty-one. But Oki doesn't look that way. She is a tiny thing and very shy too. Her deeply-set eyes are always smiling. Everyone thinks she is a lovely girl.

The junior high was all she attended, but she knows quite a lot for her schooling. She misses hardly any gatherings of the Socialist Working Youth League or agro-technic groups. Then she takes a few newspapers and magazines. There are times when she sits up all night reading a novel.

Her girl friends call her a "dove". She is called so, they say, Oki's mother has raised Oki and her brother, who is attending the Kim Chaik Polytechnic Institute, like a pair of doves, then Oki is lovely and adorable like a dove.

At any rate, there is no question about Oki being a lovely girl. People like her not only because she is a lovely girl. There is more to that. Oki is known as a good work-hand, too.

There is hardly a time when she is not doing anything—either on the field or at home. She, young as she is, has a good judgement. On top of it, she is dexterous.

She surprises everyone when she does the transplantation of the young shoots in the ricefield. Then, if she sits before the sewing machine a few hours at night, there is a dress! Even this winter she has collected some three tons of compost, all by herself. Simply, she does not feel good unless she does more than others.

This morning, too, she has been out there before all others.

There are piles of compost before the animal pen, and she began to use her rake. Well, she wants to have enough compost ready before the tractor and truck come.

The piles are where the pigs were. This morning they are so frozen—they are "mountains" of ice. Still worse, the breeders did not do the job right—they should have put some chopped straw, she thought. So, it was not too easy for Oki to use her rake.

"I'll say nobody can beat Oki. If everyone works as hard as you, I bet we can do the job easily—the country collecting one million more tons of grain. You'd better give it to me."

Oki did not notice, but it was the workteam leader who wanted Oki's rake.

"No! I'm alright!"

"Well, there is one, too."

The workteam leader noticed a rake by the animal pen.

"Look, Oki. We must do a good job this year. We shouldn't let other villages get ahead of us. Right?"

"Of course, not!"

For sometime they kept at it. Chunks of compost were cut out. The workteam leader is a husky fellow. Oki too wearing pleasant smiles dug in. Suddenly the man asked. "Oki, do you see Bong Kook often?" Only Oki sent out a surprise.

"Well, what's wrong with that? After all, he is your sweetheart, isn't he?"

"Please! That's enough!"

"What d'ya mean that's enough? I bet you don't see him often because you are so shy. It's not right, you know? You work hard, but you must see him. You want to be an old miss? You're twenty-one already!"

The team leader's words brought the blood to Oki's face, and she moved to a new pile. The workteam leader chuckled. To him she is a just kid and he likes to tease her. And he thought the girl looked more adorable this morning.

Not to show her embarrassment she moved her rake busier than ever.

Bong Kook is a tractor driver. He is now in Kangbook village across the river.

Last spring he was in Oki's co-op farm to help with the ploughing. He was transferred to the new village last fall. At any rate, he worked hard to help Oki's co-op. Sometimes he worked on the night shift braving the cold rain. Then, when something went wrong with his tractor, he went up to the machine-station during the night to get the necessary parts. He was a man of strong build and helped the co-op farm members with difficult work.

Oki was quite touched by his zeal. She heard he too was only a junior high graduate. But she always thought he knew what he was saying and knew much.

She remembers. There was a time when he began



to discuss a chemical question with several senior-high graduates. And she thought he was a good match to them.

Not that Oki had many encounters with him. But she felt awfully awkward in his presence. They met a few times at the village democratic propaganda hall. How her heart pounded then!

Evidently, Bong Kook too liked her, because not long after he was sent to the other village a proposal of marriage came to her house. Oki blushed, but was very happy. And her mother, who always said he was a good fellow, agreed to the proposal readily.

At last the machines came. A bunch of girls—each carrying a shovel and a pole—came in the truck. "Gee! Oki. I bet you did not sleep last night either. Look at the pile you made!"

"No, it's not my making. It's the workteam leader. He was here."

Oki never liked to be praised. So, she told them it was the team leader who had done all the work. He had been only a short while because he had to go and see if the carts would be available for carrying soil.

"Well, what do you say? How many wagons shall we do today?" It was Ke Sook. Oki answered.

"Oh, I guess we can do about twenty."

"But we have to travel a longer distance."

"I know. That's why we've to rush."

"Yea, but I don't see how we can do twenty."

"Why not? And how do you know we can't? We haven't tried. Right?"

It seemed Oki was feeling hot from the work. She lifted up big chunks of frozen compost and loaded on the trailer and truck. No one knew where she

kept her energies.

Among the five girls Oki is the smallest—sometimes she looks like a mere child. But she always takes the lead if it comes to working. She is the first one to come in the morning, but in the evening it is she who coaxes other girls to do one more loading. Then the girls would complain:

"Look, Oki. Let's call it a day. There'll be a tomorrow. Don't your legs ever get stiff?"

"Sure they do. But, girls, we can stand one more loading, can't we?"

Oki does the coaxing in a nice way, no rough stuff. The girls say they cannot do anything whenever Oki comes out in this way. They even joke: "Oki's smile kills the people!"

Presently the trailer and truck were loaded, and Ke Sook gave the signal to the driver with the pole.

The girls with tools jumped on the truck, and it began to rattle.

The wind of early February was still quite biting. Soon the tractor followed by the truck was out of the village rolling over the iced road. The fields wrapped in mist came into view.

On the truck the girls, like a bunch of ducks in a basket, sat around chattering all the time. Then they all bursted into a laughter. By the time the machines reached the field they were singing:

"Be ready, comrades-in-arms,

Sharpen your weapons.

We will crush imperialists, aggressors.

And bravely we will march..."

The song echoed far and wide. The girls gave a picture of a group of young people going to the front with their weapons sharpened. Suddenly the tractor slowed up. A young chap grinning broadly was seen coming.

"Look, Oki. There comes the football champ!"

The girls noticed the fellow and began to tease Oki. Some even slapped her back. They called Oki's fiance the champ. He is good in football. And Bong Kook likes the name too.

Now, Oki noticed him, but she could not lift up her face. Kim Chi Ho, the tractor driver, stopped the car and asked Bong Kook, shaking hands with him.

"What are you doing here this time of the day?"

"Oh, I've some business to attend to. By the way, what's the big idea to take all the bolts and nuts with you? You aren't the only one who drives the tractor, you know."

"Oh, cut that out, will ya? Come clean. Everyone knows why you're here. So, you come for bolt and nut, yeah?"

Kim Chi Ho almost sneering glared at him. He was saying—you are here to see Oki, aren't you?

Saying little Bong Kook only laughed. Then he came by the truck. Since he had worked one spring

in this village, he knew all the girls.

"Aren't you girls shake hands with me?"

"Why not? Here is your Oki!"

Girls lifted up Oki to place her on the edge of the truck. Oki pinched the girl's arms. "Look, she pinched me. I bet if we aren't here, she would kiss him." But Oki kept hiding her face behind the girl's back. Now Bong Kook spoke out:

"Take it easy, you girls. She might roll down!"

"If that happens, there are your strong arms. Don't try to be too bashful."

"I give up! I wish the crane-neck get lost some place."

Bong Kook retreated fast toward the tractor. The crane-neck was Ke Sook. All girls sent out a jovial laughter.

"I have a little business in the village. So you leave me a couple pieces of nut."

"You're kidding nobody. What business? She is here, do you hear me?"

"Cut it out, will ya? I'll be back!"

Grinning Bong Kook after talking to the driver, began to walk away. He intentionally passed by the truck. Now the girls were silent, only their eyes were full of mischiefs.

"Boy, did you see his eyes?"

"What about his fists. They were as big as his head."

"I bet when he is angry, he will throw the tractor at you."

"What are you girls saying? Oki wouldn't like it."

Their whispering turned again into a loud laughter.

Bong Kook not knowing what the girls were saying about him, went his way whistling. Eventually the cars began to move again. Only then, Oki lifted up her eyes to catch a glimpse of him stepping in the distance.

Now the girls let it go again. Ke Sook wanted to know. When the wedding would be. Maybe by next spring Oki would be holding a baby in her arms!

And on Oki's part she knew she would not be equal to these "rascals"—only she laughed with them. She almost laughed herself to tears.

The cars having unloaded the compost in the field turned round. Compost piles were everywhere on the snow-covered fields. Before long they would be spread all over the place, then there would be sturdy rice stalks.

The girls were singing again. They wanted the truck to run not on the fields but in the clouds in the high sky.

The tractor came back to the animal pen. Kim Chi Ho said to himself many times. "Where is this fellow anyway? He said he came for nut. But where is he?"

Kim Chi Ho already made three trips, but there was still no sign of Bong Kook. When he made the fourth trip, he said looking at his watch. "This fellow is tinged with liberalism. What is he fooling around for at a time like this?"

Oki felt bad about the whole thing. She could not figure out why he did not show up, not that she ever thought her man was tinged with liberalism or tardy in his work. She knew he had some business—that's what he had said. Otherwise, why would he be so late? But she was very restless. Stealthily she looked around hoping to catch a sign of him coming.

It was around the lunch time when Bong Kook at last showed up. Kim Chi Ho asked him.

"Hey! Where were you? You said you came for some parts."

"Yeah, but I was delayed!"

"Delayed! Are you making out alright with your plans for tons and mileage?"

"Say, what do you mean? You aren't the only one who overfulfills the daily quotas. I'm always over 100 per cent!"

"I don't know. The way you walk around. You'd better get down to business."

Now Kim Chi Ho was rebuking him half in jest. Evidently the words were painful to Bong Kook. He wanted to change the subject, pretending he didn't understand.

"I don't know why I have so much trouble with these blessed nuts. I wish the fellas of the repair shop do a better job."

"What's wrong with the repair shop?"

"What's wrong? Why the heck can they have these things ready in plenty? They talk about a lot—I mean turning out parts and so forth. Then, when they make the stuff, they shouldn't give every thing to one person. I think either they should distribute the stuff evenly among the drivers or they issue the parts in exchange of old ones. They got to do something about it."



"They are doing it. Where were you? Didn't you know they issue new parts only when you come with old ones?"

"Then how come you have extras?"

"Well, I just got them."

"That's what I mean. You shouldn't have done that. Maybe you know one or two guys of the repair shop. Right?"

Now Bong Kook was after Kim Chi Ho. While the two men were arguing before the feed storage by the pig pen, the girls were settled for lunch. They were jabbering by the pen where there were new litters. Oki did not join them. Quietly she went around the feed storage and stood closely leaning against the wall. She was all ears.

She was sure Bong Kook was not neglecting his duty. What he said about the repair shop sounded reasonable. She even heaved a sigh of relief.

A wagtail flew in and sat on the end of an eaves. Wagging its tail, it began to pick at the straw. Oki thought it was so pretty. She wondered: if they keep a family too, if they have friends and sweethearts... In the end, she blushed embarrassed.

Bong Kook left after a long argument with Kim Chi Ho.

But a big surprise waited for Oki when she came home for lunch.

Mother seemed quite upset.

"Mother, weren't you out on the field this morning?"

"Of course I was. But Bong Kook wanted to see me for something, so I came in early."

Oki noticed something unusual in her mother's tone. She had no idea what he had told her, and why she was so upset. She felt so uneasy.

"Did you see Bong Kook?"

"Yes, I did, but I didn't say anything."

"I tell you. He is a good-for-nothing. Everyone knows this is no time to fool around. But he came here and spent the whole morning for nothing."

"Mother, he must have something to attend to, I'm sure."

"Oh, you don't know. I tell you. What he says is up to no good. He says he wants to quit. He doesn't like to be a tractor driver any more. He says this is his last spring as a driver."

"No, you don't mean that!"

"That's what he said. He is in a wrong line—these are his words."

"A wrong line?"

"Something has gone to his head. What's wrong with being a tractor driver? He is a good one. But, he says a tractor driver will be always a tractor driver, and there is no future for him. He says he has wasted four years. So I ask you: What's wrong if one is a tractor driver for one's life time? Why, isn't it worthwhile to help the peasants with the machine? There is no such thing as more important or less important job today. Now he is important and a hero if he does his work well and faithfully wherever he

is located."

Oki's mother is very out-spoken by nature. But she could not tell everything in her future son-in-law's face. So, it seemed, she was pouring out on Oki, who quietly listened to her. Mother continued.

"I'm afraid my judgement in him was wrong. But how was I to know he would be like this? He brought materials for a shirt and a pair of trousers. He wants you to make them. Then he left a note for you. It is in your drawer."

Mother was so upset she even sighed. Oki took out the big envelope which contained the materials and the note. She turned round and began to read it. Mother wanted to know what he said. Oki's face clouded as she read the note.

What her mother had said was correct. He said. After his graduation from the junior high he learned the driving. He must say there were times when he took a great pride in his work. But not any more. Now he feels he has made a wrong choice. When he came to the countryside he thought he was quite ahead of others. But what about now? Even those whom he did not think much of are in the university after finishing the senior high. There are many such cases. He received letters from some of them. And every letter makes him angry with himself. He keeps asking: Look at me! So he decided he is going to quit being a tractor driver, but will prepare himself in real earnest for the university. He has to visit his home town in a few days. And he is asking Oki to make the shirt and trousers for him in a hurry.

"I should have told him what I thought of him. That's right. These things should have been told in his face. So, after all, the rumors were true."

Looking at Oki's serious expression the mother regretted for what she had not done.

Oki could not fall into sleep that night. She kept asking: What made him change so? He was such a good, faithful person. Now mechanization of agriculture has come to the fore as the most important task. He should have realized the importance. Yet, he wants to quit. This doesn't make sense. Maybe I was wrong from the beginning. His goodness was only on the surface, maybe. She felt bad—it seemed he was letting her down.

Yet, Oki was not in a mood to scold and reject him. After all, sooner or later, he will be her spouse. That means she is the closest to him.

In the end she sat up in the bed. The moon was sending out her soft beams on the east screen door, casting the shadows of branches of the apple tree over it.

It was on such a silvery night last fall. For the first time Bong Kook called on Oki. They took a stroll along the brook. How embarrassed and confused she was when he held her hands. But she was immensely happy too.

Now tears came to her eyes.

(To be continued)



Pyongyang Zoo on a holiday



Korean painting
 "A Crane Operator"
 by Kim Sung Hye



Korean painting
 "Morning in a Fishing
 Port"
 by Myung Sang Jin



When Ryong Ih hears what people are saying of Chang Hyuk, now managerial chairman, she comes to him to give him some advice



A NEW PLAY

"A NEW SPRING IN SUKKAI-WOOL VILLAGE"

When the war ended, Chang Hyuk, hero of the play, returns home. But he finds his house destroyed and all his family except the little girl Jung Ok killed by enemy bombing



A good year has come to the village of Sukkai-wool where agricultural co-operation has taken place. An old farmer of the village comes to the managerial chairman to show him the fruits of their work

A New Play



KIM DUK IN

THE State Drama Theatre staged some time ago a new play "A New Spring in Sukkai-wool Village" (Part I). It is based on the first part of the popular novel of the same name written by Chun Se Bong.

The play begins with the scene where hero Chang Hyuk is coming back to his home village from the front. He distinguished himself in the battles during the Patriotic War of Liberation.

His heart leaps up as he nears his village where his dear ones are waiting for him. But, alas! What does he see?

The enemy has levelled the whole village to the ground. Nowhere is to be found his house. And he is told, his parents and wife were killed by U.S. bombing. Only his daughter Jung Ok is alive and she is living with his aunt.

His sorrow is too deep for tears. But with the villagers, he resolves to revenge himself on the enemy.

The people rise up to rebuild their village. Soon the poor peasants of the village organize a co-op farm, with Chang Hyuk as its head.

The co-op farm is not without trouble. Its land is not much, it is short of everything, cattle, farming implements, etc. In the village are some peasants who stubbornly hang on to private farming, looking away from agricultural co-operation. Yet, Chang Hyuk and his co-op farm members work diligently

to make things move ahead. Then they always have the government's aid.

Sharing joy and bitterness with the farm members, he spares no effort to strengthen the farm economically. Houses are built, compost is prepared, new plots are cultivated. There will be a reservoir too.

The village gradually heals war wounds, and the co-op farm is doing fine. Gradually the individual farmers see its superiority, and many join the farm. Then those members who, though they are in the co-op farm, were not sure about the whole thing, are now confident that they have done the right thing, and work harder.

The farm gains in strength. It makes the reactionary elements more desperate. They resort to every subversive scheme in their attempt to wreck the co-op farm. But they are caught by the vigilant farmers.

In farming, too, leaps and bounds are made, and all the villagers are sure of the superiority of agricultural co-operation.

In the co-op farm there is a girl named Ryong Ih—heroine of the play. She has come back after finishing the high school to devote her all to the reconstruction of her village. All her respect goes to Chang Hyuk, who, suppressing the grief in his heart over the loss of his parents and wife, is doing his utmost for the goodness of the vil-

lage. Chang Hyuk knows he has given his heart to her. But neither reveals the secret to each other.

There is a woman named Keum Ran, a faithful co-op farm member. She was the wife of Pak Byung Chun, a counter-revolutionary. Chang Hyuk thinks he must help this woman. But the villagers take him amiss, and a lot of tales attain general currency. But he keeps helping her, as he realizes she needs guidance.

In the meantime, autumn comes around and the year has been a good one. The co-op farmers are joyous.

When the year's work is over, Chang Hyuk as chairman of the co-op farm sends Ryong Ih to the county seat. She will take a short course in stock-breeding.

With his daughter Jung Ok, Chang Hyuk sees off Ryong Ih and bids her to do a good job at the school.

That day Chang Hyuk persuades Keum Ran to stay in the village, who persists to move to other place.

This ends the first part of the play.

The second and third parts will tell the fate of Chang Hyuk, Ryong Ih and Keum Ran. They will unfold the struggle against the subversive elements who have wormed their way into the village, and show the new farm where machines are working for the co-op farmers and the folks are leading a rich life.

U.S. AND JAPAN FOR INVASION OF ASIA

U.S. Strategy for the Far East and Japan

JAPAN takes an important position in U.S. strategy for the Far East.

The U.S. policy for Asia after the Second World War has been that it is to establish its control over whole Asia by blockading Korea, China, and Vietnam, the socialist countries in Asia, and smother the people's struggle for national liberation.

It has been the set policy of the U.S. to link Japan, South Korea, Okinawa, Taiwan, the Philippines, South Vietnam, and Thailand in a chain of nuclear bases, attaching special importance to Japan. It is not accidental for the former U.S. Assistant State Secretary Robertson to state that Japan would bear a heavier burden of responsibilities in defence of the "free world" in accord with its strategic position and industrial capacity when war comes.

All this shows that Washington has long planned to use Japan's industrial potential to solve its supply problem. It is some 10,000 kilometres from the continental U.S. to this part of the world across the Pacific and it is not so easy for the U.S. to maintain the supply to its aggressive forces in various countries of Asia. Moreover, Washington wants to make Japan a base for aggression on Asia and a nuclear base.

Indeed, Japan was such a base in the Korean war and is

one now for U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

However, Japan is more than a base and a supply centre.

Under Kennedy and Johnson, Washington changed its strategy of "massive retaliation" to "flexible war", then to escalation of war. Now the escalation is taking place in Vietnam on a full scale, and Japan is made to play a more positive role in the U.S. war of aggression. It is the position of the Johnson administration to draw the Japanese militarists into such local wars that would happen in Korea and other countries of Asia under the "escalation policy." It should be recalled in this connection what Gilpatrick, the former U.S. Under Secretary of Defence, stated at the press conference on April 17, 1963. He said that when local wars like the Korean war and the Taiwan Straits trouble occur, U.S. forces in Japan would be sent to these areas. Then the U.S. would want Japan to fill the vacuum created in the north Pacific regions.

And a Japanese journal *Sekai* in its June 1965 issue revealed: "Concrete plans have been drawn up between Japan and the United States for advance to south through the Indo-China peninsula and to north through the Korean peninsula."

Japan is today a full partner of U.S. aggression on Asia and is posed for overseas expansion.

Japanese militarism has mapped out a special strategy for its "second defence readjustment plan". Under this plan, the U.S. armed forces in Japan and the Japanese "Self-defence Corps" will operate under one command, and Japan will actually take part in battles.

Washington holding Japanese militarism under its control and having set to expand the Vietnamese war, is pressing Japan for arms expansion and war preparations.

Under the demand of their master, the Sato government decided to start "the third defence readjustment five-year plan" this year, one year earlier than originally scheduled.

The "second plan" of the Japanese government called for modernization of the Japanese military forces to fight local wars. But the "third plan" foresees a powerful "Self-defence Corps" which can wage a nuclear war. Under the plan, Japan will have a missile battalion and its naval and air forces too will have more missiles.

All the facts show that Japanese militarism revived by Washington is preparing for aggression and war, far from "self-defence" as is called.

The Sato government openly declared on September 26, 1965, that the Japanese army could be sent abroad in case of another Korean war and used for subduing one side of the belligerents. And, Sato added, this is not incompatible with the spirit and letter of the Japanese constitution.

Joint Operation

The danger of U.S.-Japan military conspiracy was concretely shown in their aggressive machinations against Korea and Northeast Asia.

"Operation Three Arrows" which was exposed in February last year is a detailed plan for the joint operation of the American and Japanese forces in Northeast Asia. It foreseeing a second Korean war, provides that the Japanese "Self-defence Corps" will fight in Korea, North Korea included, and Northeast China under the command of the U.S. army.

According to the plan of joint operations for aggression on Asia, the U.S. and Japanese forces will assume specific functions.

Up to now, Japan has been assigned to hold a defensive position and maintain public peace when the U.S. forces are engaged in war.

But, under the new plan, Japan will not only assist Washington when the latter starts a nuclear war, but will take an active part, jointly or alone, in local wars, especially when such wars are against Korea and China. The Japanese publications wrote: The Japanese army will operate abroad, particularly in Korea, its navy will be active in the north of Okinawa and Guam, it will blockade the Tsugaru, Soya, and Korean straits, and it will prevent submarines of the U.S.S.R. and China from coming out to the Pacific Ocean. Under the conditions in which the U.S. holds the strategic air force, Japanese combat aircraft will operate over North Korea and Northeast China.

For some time, it should be noted, the U.S. has been emphasizing the nuclear armament of its navy and air force in Japan. (So far, it has concentrated on building ground force bases.) The U.S. forces in Ja-

pan have been reduced to 47,000 from 200,000, then American atomic submarines have visited Japanese ports, and it was decided to build bases for the nuclear bomb carrying "F-104 D" jet bombers.

Emphasizing the independent role of Japanese forces, the U.S. imperialists instigate the Japanese militarists to put up many war games and to strengthen their military power.

In February last year 5,400 of the Japanese "Self-defence Corps" conducted a war game, a simulated battle in North Korea. There was also a simulated large-scale anti-air attack of the combined air forces of the U.S. and Japan.

The U.S. ruling circles bid their puppets to conclude the "South Korea-Japan treaty", now they are trying to extend it into the "northeast Asia treaty organization" (Neato) in order to raise the role of Ja-

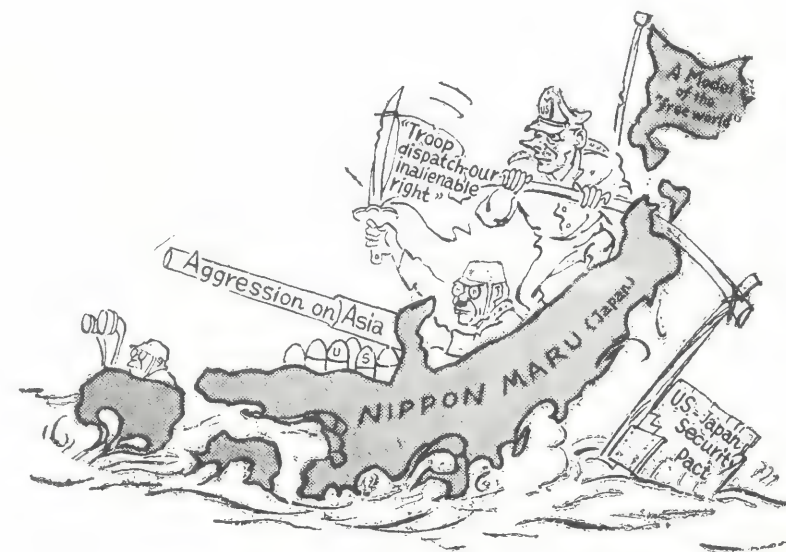
pan in U.S. strategy in the Far East.

Today, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan are connected with the U.S. by bilateral military pacts, and their equipment, training, and the military command system are Americanized. Chiang Kai-shek and Pak Jung Hi even set the time to that of Japan in 1957 and in 1961 so as to make joint operations proceed smoothly.

Thus U.S. imperialism has laid the foundations for Neato and given Japan a bigger role in that projected military bloc.

According to responsible U.S. military circles, Washington is to set up a "northeast Asian army" with Japan as the supreme commander of the first front under the overall U.S. command.

As is seen above, the U.S.-Japan military conspiracy presents a great danger to the peoples of Asia and the world. But Asia today is not what it was yesterday. If the U.S. imperialists should choose to attempt to invade Asia, the Asian people will defeat them. And death and their final doom will await them.



"OPERATION FLYING DRAGON"

SU EUNG KYUM

TODAY Japanese militarism revived is mapping out, in close collusion with Washington, aggressive plans against the Asian Continent.

This fact is exposed not long ago by another aggressive plan named "Operation Flying Dragon" which came close on the tail of the "Operation Three Arrows".

When the second world war ended, there were a series of international agreements, to which the U.S.A. was also one of the signatories, that forbid resurrection of Japanese militarism. But Washington taking advantage of its being the sole occupation force in Japan after the war tore the agreements into shreds immediately and engineered to rearm Japan.

It has been the set policy of Washington to make Japan a "shock brigade" for U.S. aggression on Asia.

As for the Japanese militarists, availing themselves of this opportunity, they hope to realize their old dream of "greater east Asia co-prosperity sphere"—an euphuistic phrase for their plan for conquest of Asia. To this end, the Japanese militarists drew up aggressive plans "Operation Three Arrows" and "Operation Flying Dragon" under the guidance of the Pentagon.

As already revealed, the "Operation Three Arrows" was formulated by some 80 members of the general staff of Japan's "Defence Agency" under the supervision of Gilpatrick, the then U.S. Under Secretary of Defence, in 1963. This plan, it has 1,419 pages, foreseeing a second Korean war, prescribes U.S.-Japan joint operations which include the use of nuclear weapons. The latter part of the plan in anticipation of the expansion of the Korean war, provides for "mountain warfare" and "landing on Sakhalin" on the one hand, and on the other for attacking China from air and on the land.

"Operation Flying Dragon" is an enlarged edition of the "Operation Three Arrows", only more detailed. Naming the D.P.R.K. and China as enemy

countries, this top-secret plan dwells mainly on air operations.

This plan drawn up stealthily by the Japanese militarists was laid bare on October 29 last year during an interpellation in the Japanese Diet.

"Operation Flying Dragon" envisages a wartime mobilization plan within the 30 days before the outbreak of war against Korea and China. In the first ten days communications will use a new code system while Japanese air self-defence force, and the U.S. military bases in Japan and other Far Eastern areas will be placed on a three-shift basis.

At the second stage, upon the launching of the aggressive war, units of the U.S. 5th Air Force and Japanese air force will be placed under the U.S. air command of the Pacific area for joint operations. And the loss of U.S. and Japanese aircraft over North Korea and China is expected to reach 18 to 30 per cent. for which replacement is to be made with fighters of reserves of the Japanese air force.

Units of the Japanese ground force will be placed under the U.S.-Japan joint command and be moved to Okinawa and South Korea. Then it will make landings on North Korea and China under "U.N. resolutions". Simultaneously, units of the U.S. ground force in Hawaii will be transferred to Okinawa and partly to the northern Kyushu of Japan. For the operation against North Korea, the Japanese army will be transported by the U.S. boats.

On the other hand, the Japanese government is to issue a series of emergency acts to guarantee the procurement of war materials and wartime mobilization of industry.

In order to set the plan into motion, a series of war games has been conducted by the Japanese forces under U.S. command—"landings on North Korea", "mountain warfare in North Korea", "joint air and sea transport exercise under the enemy's air and sea attacks", "U.S.-ROK blockade of the Korean straits," "the anti-submarine campaign," and what not. Then a great number of U.S. aircraft "C-130" are stationed in Itazuke and Tachikawa of Japan and "emergency drills" are being repeated.

The Japanese militarists anxious to make a comeback and invade Korea and the continent are rushing with their plans more openly with the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan treaty".

Until the establishment of diplomatic relations with South Korea, Japan was handicapped in carrying out the military plans they had made. Then the Japanese forces could contact indirectly with the South Korean

(Continued on page 46)

ETERNAL FRIENDSHIP WITH IRAQI PEOPLE

CHOO PAI SAM

THE 14th of July is the anniversary of the Iraqi people's revolution, which overthrew the monarchic system and established a republic.

I visited Iraq last year as a member of the Korean journalist delegation.

Although our stay was short we could see for ourselves the splendid national culture and traditions of the people of Iraq who enjoy a long history, and their successes in their endeavours for building a new life after the revolution.

One day we were at the Doura Oil Refinery on the Tigris on the outskirts of Baghdad.

Until the July 14 Revolution, to run this refinery there had to be foreign engineers. But no sooner had the revolution occurred than the foreign engineers were expelled. Now the plant is run by the Iraqi people, and very splendidly, too.

When the foreigners were driven out, they said: "The Iraqis would not be able to run the factory by themselves." They said the people were ignorant, knew no know-how, and had no experience.

Yet, the refinery is being run fine by the Iraqi workers, engineers, and clerks.

A leading personnel of the refinery told us: "In the past we sent our people to foreign countries to get a technical training, but now our universities and colleges can train the personnel the country needs. As a matter of fact, even in our factory there are many who received the training in the country. Our factory is running a course to train the skilled workers."

We saw the workers handling the machines very skillfully. When we were there the refinery was

being expanded.

That afternoon we read in a newspaper that the oil output of Iraq reached 51,300,000 tons in the first ten months of 1965—2,300,000 tons more than the total output of 1964.

This account led us to reflect once again on the tremendous creative power and energies of the people who had been freed from the imperialist yoke.

We also visited a woolen mill, a garment factory, and a dairy farm. They were all working with raw materials produced in the country.

What we witnessed convinced us that the Iraqi people would achieve greater successes.

Everywhere we went, we were welcomed warmly by Iraqi friends, and we experienced their friendly feelings towards the Korean people. They denounced the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen in South Korea that block the unification of Korea, expressing their firm support for the struggle of our people who demand the country's unification without any outside interference. At the same time, they spoke of their appreciation for the support that the Korean people are rendering to the peoples of Iraq and other Arab countries who are struggling against aggression of Israel.

I still remember the words of a leading cultural worker of Iraq. Saying that he was greatly moved by our support for the Arab people's just struggle for recovering the rights of their people in Palestine, he stated: "The Iraqi people will fight hand in hand with you Korean people to the end against imperialism and colonialism."

The friendly feelings of the Iraqi friends towards us will remain long in my memory.

A friendly conversation was carried on between the delegation of the Korean Journalist Union and Iraqi journalists including the chairman of the Iraqi Journalist Association



THE TRUE COLOUR OF U.S. AGGRESSORS

Every day a great number of people come to visit the Memorial of the Patriotic War of Liberation in Pyongyang.

Many foreigners who visited this museum wrote their impressions in the guest book.

* * *

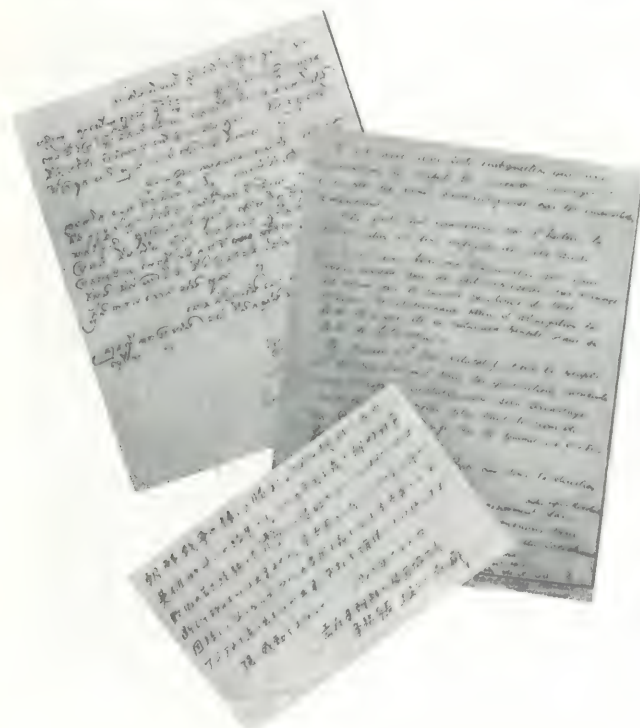
A MYTH WAS SMASHED

At the Memorial of the Patriotic War of Liberation of the Korean people we have seen more clearly the savage and severe war launched by U.S. imperialism against the Korean people and the true colour of the U.S. aggressors.

To be sure, Washington was armed with the most destructive modern weapons. But they could not be victorious because it was an aggressive war. Nor will they ever win.

Under the guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung the Korean people exhibiting mass heroism, smashed the myth of "U.S. superiority", thus becoming a vivid model to the oppressed people and youths of the world.

The great victory of the Korean people proves



that nothing can dampen the fighting spirit of the people who are struggling for justice.

August 19, 1965

Phouk Chhay

President of the General Association of Khmer Students of Cambodia

A GUARANTEE FOR PEACE

THE glorious victory of the Korean people in the Korean war is the fruit of their heroic struggle.

U.S. imperialism forgetting its bitter lesson in the Korean war is scheming to launch another war in Asia. But we should not let this happen. If the peoples of Asia and the world unite and fight, we can drive out the U.S. imperialists from the whole of Asia and the world and win peace. This I firmly believe.

July 6, 1965

Horie Hikoza

Secretary General, Association for Aiding Korean Nationals' Repatriation, Aomori Prefecture, Japan

INSPIRATION TO REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

HAVING seen records of the atrocities, barbarous massacres, and germ warfare the American aggressors committed in the war we condemn with raging indignation the U.S. imperialists.

They will be condemned by history and civilization and remain the object of hatred for generations to come.

The revolutionary spirit exhibited by the Korean people in the struggle against the aggressors commands our admiration.

The Memorial will inspire profoundly the people, especially the new generation, and enhance the prestige of the Korean people marching toward the high peak of socialism.

This museum will heighten the revolutionary spirit of the peoples in the common struggle for the promotion of the people's welfare, for building socialism, and for liquidating imperialism.

August 27, 1964.

Algerian Trade Union Delegation

U.S. IMPERIALISTS, GET OUT OF SOUTH KOREA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Everything which we saw in these halls should be remembered by all women and children of the world.

The Kenyan women delegation demands the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea, South Vietnam, and all the countries in the world.

May 18, 1965.

Kenyan Women Friendship Delegation

A RIFLE IN ONE HAND AND A SICKLE AND HAMMER IN THE OTHER

MY visit to the Memorial made me understand with all the clarity the provocations committed by U.S. imperialism on the 38th parallel and their oppression of the South Korean people and hindrance to socialist construction in North Korea.

I saw how the Korean people, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, crushed the armies of the United States and its fifteen satellite countries in the war and defended the country. I am very happy over their victory.

I extend my congratulations to the united Korean people who are building socialism, holding a rifle in one hand and a sickle and hammer in the other.

August 20, 1965

Said Mohammed
Zanzibari public figure,
United Tanzanian Republic

During the Patriotic War of Liberation (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953) the Korean People's Army won the following results:

1. Enemy soldiers killed, wounded or captured	1,093,839
Of whom:	
U.S. army	397,543
South Korean army	667,293
Others	29,003
2. Booties	
Airplanes	11
Tanks	374
Motor-cars	9,239
Armoured cars	146
Boats	12
Guns of various calibre	6,321
Flame throwers	117
Small arms of various calibre	119,710
Communication facilities	5,788
Cannon shells	489,260
Bullets	21,245,071
Hand-grenades	224,123
Mines	14,449
3. Planes shot down or damaged	
Shot down	5,729
Damaged	6,484
4. Combat materials destroyed or damaged	
Tanks	2,690
Motor-cars	4,111
Armoured cars	45
Guns of various calibre	1,374
5. Vessels sunk or damaged	
War-vessels sunk	164
War-vessels damaged	93
Boats sunk	163
Boats damaged	132

CORRECTION

In the April issue of KOREA TODAY, in the article **Prices in South Korea** on page 32, the 10th and 11th lines, the 1st column, appeared to read: Today one dollar is for 5,100 won! It should read: The value of South Korea's currency dropped to one-five thousand and one hundredth.

The Plight of S. Korean Fishermen

KOREA is surrounded by seas on three sides, a factor advantageous for the growth of fishing industry.

The seas around South Korea, too, teem with marine resources. And from the early days there were many fishing ports along the coasts and people caught fish all the year round—codfishes, yellow-tails, herrings, hair-tails, mackerels, and others.

However, after the second world war the fishing ground of South Korea under U.S. occupation declined and was recently monopolized by the revived Japanese militarists.

Thus, the fate of 1,000,000 South Korean fishermen is beyond description.

The U.S. occupation army turned the important fishing ports of South Korea—Pusan, Jinhai, Incheon, Pohang—into naval stations and ruined the remaining ones. Consequently, a small number of fishing ports are now used. And

all well-known fishing grounds have become naval training grounds of the U.S. Army and the South Korean puppet army for their "landing operations" and "naval mobile operations", and what not.

Thus, the fishing grounds, the life line of the fishermen, keep shrinking; and only limited space is available for fishing.

In addition to this, the Pak Jung Hi clique transferred fishing grounds to the Japanese monopolies after the conclusion of the traitorous "South Korea-Japan treaty."

On the strength of the fishing agreement between South Korea and Japan, Japanese fishing boats no more steal but catch fishes openly in the coastal waters of South Korea.

Until the "fishing agreement" South Korea's territorial waters were expanded to sixty miles. However, the Pak Jung Hi clique accepted Japan's demand to limit territorial waters to twelve miles, and ten miles around Cheju Island, for a few dollars.

As a result of this, all rich South Korean fishing grounds are under complete Japanese domination.

The Japanese fleets of modern fishing boats are overwhelming small and worn-out fishing boats of South Korea. The Pak Jung Hi clique has directed little attention to the welfare of the fishermen. Today Japan has 250,000 ships of over 20-ton class while South Korea counts only 360. Over 700 times!

Hundreds of Japanese fishing boats swarm South Korea's seas to carry away big loads of fish every day.

Sometime ago a Japanese fishing boat "Kenkai Maru" came as



This is a fishing village in South Korea near as 1.5 kilometres off Cheju Island to plunder marine resources. Likewise, the Japanese are now fishing in the coastal waters of Heuksan, Kuje, and many other islands. No wonder the fishermen of South Korea are saying: If things go on like this, not a fish will remain in South Korea's seas.

The Japanese militarists proclaimed many fishing grounds of South Korea, including waters around Kumoon Island, as "off limits." As a result, now over 85 per cent of South Korean fishing boats are immobilized.

Altogether 1,063 fishing boats went out to the sea from Kojin Island, but their total fish haul was only 224 tons a year!

The South Korean people are lamenting: Though we are surrounded by seas on three sides, before long we will be buying fish from Japan!

Now the lot of the one million fishermen of South Korea is turning from bad to worse.



Gloomy is the future for the fishermen of South Korea whose fishing grounds have been monopolized by the Japanese

PAK JUNG HI of South Korea decided to send one more division and one regiment of the South Korean puppet army to South Vietnam.

What is Pak going to get for this?

There was a deal between Pak Jung Hi and U.S. Vice-President Humphrey, when the latter visited Seoul some time ago.

They agreed that, for dispatching additional South Korean troops to South Vietnam, Pak Jung Hi will have his three reserve divisions activated into "combat divisions" by Washington, his army will be modernized, and he will be given additional American "aid" in the near future. The United States will buy in South Korea a part of military goods needed in South Vietnam; the question of reducing U.S. military aid, which had been discussed for some time, will be shelved while South Korean troops are in South Vietnam.

Pak Jung Hi is raving about what he will get for the blood of the South Korean youths.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are assured by their master an economic aid of 110,000,000 dollars within this year. (This is the remaining part of the credit of 150,000,000 dollars promised by Washington some time ago.) Then they will be granted another U.S. loan amounting to 15,000,000 dollars. The Pak Jung Hi clique are now uttering that they will use this money to "develop" the economy and buy raw materials. No one would believe it, however.

For twenty years South Korea has received U.S. "aid", but its in-

"The Price of Blood"

dustry and agriculture have been ruined.

U.S. "aid" has only aggravated South Korea's economic picture. Now it is made to completely depend on U.S. economy. If there is anything built with American "aid" in South Korea, it is a munitions industry.

Such can be seen in the agreement on how the new loans will be used. Every penny is for military purposes.

In short, Pak Jung Hi will get money from Washington for so many young lives of South Korea that he has sent to their death in South Vietnam for U.S. aggression. Then, with that money, he would turn South Korea into a military base to perpetuate the division of the country and aggravate tension. So, this is a big success for Pak Jung Hi.

Pak Jung Hi and his men are saying that they will export military goods to South Vietnam. But it will only fatten the comprador capitalists.

In this way Pak Jung Hi is trying to fill the pocket of the comprador capitalists, who will, in their turn, contribute generously to election funds for the "presidential and National Assembly elections" which are scheduled for next year.

Another "success" Pak Jung Hi is bragging about is the pay raise for the puppet troops who have been dragged into South Vietnam.

According to the Pak Jung Hi regime, the South Korean men in South Vietnam will receive 25 per cent more a month, which means they will get about 42 dollars a month.

This is nothing but a bait for driving out many more South Korean youths into South Vietnam.

The Pak Jung Hi regime has driven out nearly 50,000 South Korean troops into South Vietnam as U.S. cannon fodder, which will make the United States save 104,000,000 dollars in the salaries they would pay to the same number of American soldiers.

In a word, Pak Jung Hi is to strengthen his crumbling position and fatten his pocketbook with the dollar he will get for sending so many young South Korean people to death in South Vietnam. Only an arch traitor can perform such acts.

A South Korean mother wails before the grave of her son who died in South Vietnam



SOUTH KOREA—A Huge Military Barrack

SOUTH Korea is thousands of miles away from the United States. Yet, the Americans are saying they occupy South Korea for the defence of the United States of America. Now they have turned it into a war base.

The "South Korea-U.S. mutual defence pact" and a series of other military treaties and agreements have been concluded between the United States and the South Korean puppet regime. All these aim at one thing: "legalizing" the protracted stationing of the U.S. army in South Korea and putting the whole of South Korea at the disposal of the U.S. imperialists.

Article 4 of the "South Korea-U.S. mutual defence pact," for instance, provides that the United States would have the right to station without restriction its ground, naval, and air forces in the territory of the "Republic of Korea" and its vicinity. Under such a "legal" cover the U.S. army is turning not only specific areas but the whole land of South Korea into its war base, and all the materials and manpower are utilized for building war bases.

It is Washington's line for making South Korea a war base for all kinds of war, "local wars", "total wars". To this end, they have brought into South Korea the main part of its ground force in the Pacific region. Then there is the South Korean puppet army 600,000 strong, an appendage of the U.S. army.

Meanwhile, the U.S. war maniacs systematically violating the Korean Armistice Agreement have shipped into South Korea various weapons of new types from the United States to reinforce their military forces, and built more war bases and expanded the existing ones.

Now in South Korea there are more than 80 military airports and over 100 supplementary fields. Most of the major ports such as Jinhae, Pusan, Inchon, Mokpo, Mukho, Cheju, etc., have become naval bases.

Besides, in order to turn South Korea into an atomic base, they reorganized into atomic

divisions the U.S. divisions in South Korea including the 7th Division and the 1st Cavalry Division. In 1958, they built a guided missile base near Choonchun and set up the 4th guided missile base headquarters. They also built bases for launching atomic weapons and guided missiles, storages, drill grounds, and other military establishments in many parts of South Korea.

They illegally brought in 280-mm atomic guns, "Honest John", "Matador", and other rocket weapons to equip the U.S. army. They also strive to re-equip the South Korean puppet army in every way.

They supplied the puppet air force, which had only out-of-date airplanes, with F-100 supersonic fighters and all sorts of modern planes, and equipped the puppet navy with various kinds of U.S.-made ships—destroyers, submarines, etc.

This is not all. In order to further fortify the U.S. policy of converting South Korea into its war base, the ruling circles of the United States are to link the Japanese militarists, a U.S. shock-brigade for aggression on Asia, with the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea.

The Japanese militarists dreaming to realize their old ambition to invade Asia by using South Korea as a stepping-stone have started in all seriousness their re-aggression on South Korea under U.S. blessing. Thus, the Japanese militarists are undertaking a part of the U.S. policy of turning South Korea into a military base.

The Japanese imperialists repair warships, combat aircraft, and other important equipment for the South Korean puppet army, and supply South Korea with tanks, various weapons, fuel, ammunition, and other combat materials.

All these show that what the Americans are doing in South Korea is not for "defence" of the United States but for aggression and war and reducing South Korea into a stepping-stone for invading the Far East and Asia.

No more is the White House attempting to

conceal its real intentions; the Washington rulers clamour that South Korea is the spot where U.S. policy for Asia will "fall or stand," "a strategic zone of top priority," and "a bridgehead in Asia."

The United States has not only converted South Korea into its war base but exploits all the material resources in South Korea for maintaining its war bases.

With their so-called aid, the U.S. holds the economy of South Korea; now everything—grain, fuel and power, transportation, communications, etc.—is made to serve the puppet army.

According to an official release of the South Korean regime, 80.6 per cent of the total U.S. "economic aid" to South Korea up to 1962 was used for military purposes.

Then, pleading "war situation" they expropriate the people's property—land, houses, cattle, and so forth.

The South Korean peasants lost about 100,000 hectares of land—the U.S. occupation army robbed for military uses. Every year a great amount of grain is taken away from the peasants for taxes and army provisions. And the entire people are groaning under the heavy burden of military expenditures.

On top of it, to the United States South Korea is a source of mercenaries at a low price.

The South Korean puppet army over 600,000 strong is serving the U.S. as its mercenaries, the cheapest in the world; 45.57 dollars is needed to maintain a U.S. soldier a day, 1.47 dollars for a Thai soldier, 1.89 dollars for a Turkish soldier, but 1.25 dollars for a South Korean soldier!

The United States recruits a large number of youths of South Korea at the lowest price to make them cannon-fodder for the U.S.

With the huge South Korean puppet army, the U.S. aggressors are set to create constantly tension in Korea and turn South Korea into their supply centre for cannon-fodder in their scheme to invade the continent of Asia. They have already driven more than 20,000 South Korean youths into the aggressive war in South Vietnam since 1964. In March this year they decided to send again a large number of South Korean puppet troops

BIRDS OF A FEATHER

THE world knows that Washington has consistently put itself solidly behind the racist policy of the Smith clique of Southern Rhodesia. But it announced it would not recognize the Smith regime of Southern Rhodesia if Ian Smith should proclaim unilaterally independence disregarding the rights of the African population there. It goes without saying that it was designed to mislead public opinion of the world.

No sooner had the Ian Smith clique proclaimed "independence" than Washington cast off its mask.

There was a deal between Washington and Salisbury in February this year. Ian Smith entreated Washington for favour saying that he would support openly the aggressive U.S. war in Vietnam. Greatly pleased the White House agreed to opening an information bureau of the "Rhodesian government" in Washington. It is little short of Washington's de facto recognition of the racist regime of Ian Smith. Still more, Washington is working faithfully to bolster the Ian Smith regime in defiance of the resolute protest and indignation of the peoples of Africa and the world.

When many African countries adopted economic sanctions against the Smith regime, the U.S. government sent petroleum to the racists of Southern Rhodesia. And Washington strongly objected when the overwhelming majority of the African countries proposed to use force against the Smith gang in Southern Rhodesia.

This is a case what you call: Birds of a feather flock together! Imperialists are imperialists.

to the war—additional one combat division and one regiment. Thus, the South Korean troops in South Vietnam count over 50,000.

As is seen above, the U.S. aggressors are turning South Korea into a huge military barrack and a hot-bed for war.

Needless to say, such U.S. machinations bring to the South Korean people immense harm, both in human lives and materials. It is also a grave menace to peaceful unification of Korea and the peace and security of the world.

Therefore, the entire Korean people are waging a resolute struggle against U.S. occupation of South Korea and U.S. war bases. And the peace-loving people of the world are raising ever higher their voice demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea.

Geographer

KIM JUNG HO



KIM JUNG HO was a distinguished geographer and ardent patriot of Korea of the last century.

Korea of the nineteenth century was marked with two distinct features—the Western capitalist powers' penetration of the country and the people's resistance against the corrupt feudal rulers. And all this exerted a great influence on Kim Jung Ho.

His father, a well-read man, always told the boy about the situation of the country and events in various countries of the world.

From his early days, Kim Jung Ho thought what he should do and could do for the prosperity of the land. Especially his heart was on geography and map making.

A man of an unflinching will, Kim Jung Ho never budged an inch from his resolve.

He could not overlook with folded arms the danger of foreign aggression the country was facing and the ever-deteriorating people's life.

Following in the footsteps of the patriotic progressive thinkers, Kim Jung Ho volunteered to join the army to defend the country from the alien invaders.

He maintained: To rule the country well and to surpass all other nations, one must know about the territory and advantages and disadvantages of strategic points on the frontier. He also held that the rulers should look after the people and carry out a correct financial policy and pay expenses for military facilities. He said that if the country was to be rich and powerful and the people's life was to improve, it would be necessary for one to know well about the land and exploit and utilize the territory in a rational way.

To this end, he proposed, a geographical survey should be conducted and a detailed, accurate map be produced at an early date. He even advanced the concrete methods for carrying it out.

It was his view that a map should be made covering all parts of the country and it should include some 30 items—the history of every locality, administration, economy, mountains and rivers, the seas, towns and villages, walls, military establishments, roads, bridges, impor-

tant buildings, temples, places of historical interest, special products of localities, markets, etc.

The feudal rulers, however, turned a deaf ear to his proposal. In the end, fired with patriotism, Kim Jung Ho was determined to carry out the project by himself.

He, first of all, collected all the existing maps of Korea and geographical writings and studied them exhaustively.

He also studied maps and geographical books of all ages and countries, and many other documents ranging from astronomy, mathematics, surveying to military arts. To make an accurate map he prepared wooden blocks and devised surveying and measuring instruments. Choi Han Ki, an astronomer and philosopher, and many other progressive scholars and the people gave him a helping hand. On his table were always placed the map of the celestial globe and a terrestrial globe.

Starting from the existing maps and data, he drew up a map of Korea; it showed nature, economy, population, history, transport, and military of the land.

It was in 1834 that he completed the map, the most detailed and biggest map up to then. This map, however, did not suit the social demand of that time in its content and scale. Especially, he felt the map was wanting in precision, as it was based on old and insufficient materials.

Now Kim Jung Ho was determined to make a yet more detailed, accurate map.

He spent 27 years in producing such a map for the prosperity and development of the country and for checking foreign invasion. To be sure, he had to overcome all sorts of difficulties and obstacles before he accomplished single-handed the huge project—a project which would have demanded much sacrifice even if it had been sponsored by the court.

His colleagues helped him in every possible way. He conducted surveys, travelling around the country.

His work accompanied many touching stories. What money he had went to the project. His wife, battling against hunger, did her best to

assist her husband. His only daughter, remaining single until 30, took upon herself whatever she could to help her father, drawing maps and engraving them on the wooden blocks.

At long last, in 1861, the famous map *Daidongyojido* was published. The map was in 22 sheets.

This map was drawn on a scale of 1:162,000, and the maps of Seoul and its outskirts were drawn separately on a scale of 1:130,000 and 1:56,000 respectively. The map is more remarkable for its scale and accuracy for a map of the 19th century.

It gives a detailed description of the country's geography—mountain ranges, peaks, ridges, rivers, lakes, etc. The map also gives a detailed description of the country's economic, cultural, and military conditions; it lists all strategic places and military establishments, roads, post-towns, communication systems, ferries, bridges, storehouses, stock-farms, special products, cultural relics, etc.

Even after the completion of the map Kim Jung Ho kept improving it. In the meantime he worked on a geography *Jiriji*. It was a geography of the land based on his experience.

In 1864 Kim Jung Ho published the second edition of the *Daidongyojido*. It is said he was boundlessly glad over the map which, he thought, would contribute to the prosperity of the country and welfare of the people.

Kim Jung Ho published *Daidong Jiji* (geographical book) in 15 volumes. All his surveys of the country and studies on the land's geography that he had made up to 1864 were compiled in the book.

大東輿地圖



Daidongyojido, the map made by Kim Jung Ho

THE RYONGHEUNG AND DACE



FROM olden days the river of Ryongheung which flows through the southern part of South Hamgyung Province has been famous for its dace.

Every year in spring, swarming daces together with salmon and salmon-trouts swim up the river in schools to spawn.

The dace grows up in 3 to

4 years and begin to deposit 15,000 ova on an average a year. They feed mainly on germs, seaworms, shrimps, shellfish, ova, larvae, fish fries, seaweeds, seaweed-seeds, etc.

After spawning they go down to the sea again. This is the dace season for the fishermen.

Dace is a favourite of the people. And Yungheung is known for its dace.



CULTURE OF KORYU

RIM KWANG CHUL

THE Koryu dynasty lasted nearly 500 years from the 10th century. Its agriculture and handicrafts thrived more than in the preceding dynasty—Silla. Trade also flourished.

The cultural heritage of the Silla period was developed in all fields of science, technology, literature, the arts, and ideology.

The frequent cultural and economic intercourse with other countries in the East made Koryu take over the achievements of those lands while exerting its cultural influence on them.

During the Koryu rule astrometry and calendar making which had reached a high level in the Silla period scored greater results.

Astronomical observations and almanac of Koryu served greatly the growth of agriculture and fishing.

During a period of 475 years Koryu's astronomers observed 132 solar eclipses, 105 lunar eclipses, and the sun's black spots on 34 occasions. The records they left are valuable data in tracing the development of astronomy.

Great achievements were registered in medical science, too. Systematical researches were made in this sphere. An encyclopedic medical and pharmaceutical books were compiled. Varied pharmacopoeias were also turned out.

Such medical books and pharmacopoeias were exported to Japan and Sung of China to play a remarkable role in the development of medicine of those countries.

From its inception, the Koryu

dynasty invented various weapons for the national defence. Choi Moo Sun invented powder in the 14th century. His invention led to manufacturing 15 different kinds of guns which made distinguished services in the war against foreign invaders

Printing and pottery come first in speaking of Koryu's culture.

Growing demand for books, Confucian and Buddhist ones in particular, stimulated the advance of printing.

The rulers of the Koryu dynasty protected and revered Buddhism and Confucianism. Under the patronage of the court, Buddhist monks gathered in Buddhist books from the neighbouring countries and compiled books on a large scale. The first Great Sutra—a set of more than 6,000 books—was printed taking some 60 years from 1021. Then some 4,700 volumes of Buddhist scriptures appeared. Starting in 1237, the second Great Sutra was printed, which took sixteen years. Using more than 86,600 pieces of wood blocks, it printed some 3,210,000 pages. It should be noted that all these printings were done at a time when Koryu had to wage a fierce war against the Mongolian invaders.

And in 1234 metal type was used for the first time, which served to quicken the advancement of learning and the art of printing.

Korea is known for its pottery making, which reached a new high in the Koryu period. Besides table-

ware, various kinds of tea pots, vases, censers, ink-bottles, and brush holders were made. Celadon of Koryu takes a distinct place in the world's pottery.

Its porcellaneous stoneware with a celadon glaze of blue green, decorated with delicately etched, engraved, or moulded designs, is the admiration of the world.

As is already mentioned, the ruling classes of Koryu practised feudal centralism. The court protected and revered Buddhism and Confucianism as its ideological mainstay. Buddhist temples were built in various parts of the country, and all Buddhist events were marked on a national scale. It is said in Kaesong, the capital, there were some 70 temples.

According to records, the Wangheung-sa Temple was an imposing edifice with a floor space of some 9,000 square metres and a home of some 1,000 monks. In 1078 in its compound was built a gold pagoda with 257 kilograms of silver and 87 kilograms of gold. In Eunjin was erected a standing Buddhist image 21.45 metres in height (which is preserved even today). There were many other pieces demonstrating the highly developed architecture and sculpture.

The court encouraged greatly the study of Buddhism. Many Buddhist scriptures were brought in from the neighbouring countries, some of which were reprinted in Koryu. Moreover, Koryu developed its own Buddhist creed. Many Buddhist

books of Koryu were exported to other countries, particularly they influenced markedly the Buddhist culture of Japan.

Confucianism was adopted as a vehicle of government examination in 958. When Kookjakam—the 9-year highest learning institute of the state—was established in 992, Confucianism was the main subject. Eventually, it became the political ideology of the nobles, and the norm of feudal ethics and morality.

In the latter part of the Koryu period, the ruling classes put Confucianism before all others.

Many volumes on history and geography appeared, and collections of poems and proses were compiled. Among them were "The History of Three Kingdoms" and the "Hidden Histories of Three Kingdoms". They are not only valuable data for the study of Korea's history. And folk tales and songs contained in these books are fine literary works as well.

Particularly the writers after the 12th century sang in praise of patriotism of the Koryu people and described vividly the life of the working people.

Besides the works of professional poets, there were many songs and works of the ordinary people. "Chungsan Byulkok" and "Sukyung Byulkok" are particularly famous among them.

The latter part of the Koryu period witnessed a new advance in literature.

New genres were created; "sijo" or Korean ode and written folklores appeared to give an impetus to the development of novels in later periods.

Music, dance and masked dance showed an advance and were popularized among the common people.

These cultural achievements made in the Koryu period take a distinct place in the history of Korea's culture.

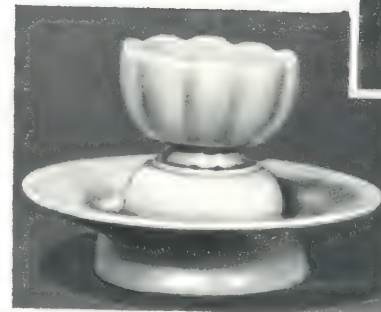


A censer (made of bronze and silver)

A porcelain vase



A celadon pitcher



A celadon pitcher

Stone statues of military officers at the tomb of King Kongmin in Kaesong, the capital of Koryu





Embroiderer Sim Hye Sook is at work

Designer La Jung Bok is drawing a new design

Korea's Embroideries

FROM olden times Korea produced durable, coloured silk threads to be used in embroidery.

According to records, embroidery made a notable advance during the period of the Three Kingdoms (1st century B.C.-A.D. 7th century). It is recorded that embroideries were made on

garments and uniforms of officials and military men. Later it was popularized among the ordinary folk.

Reflecting the national sentiments, embroiderers reproduced landscapes, plants, birds, mountains, rivers, buildings, and various figures. Such embroideries were made on garments,

An embroidery "Paradise on Earth"



An embroidery "Deer"



An embroidery "Choonhyang and Doryung"

hangings, and others. In the meantime many talented handicraftsmen appeared, who made many a beautiful embroidery that the people cherished.

Today the government is doing everything for the further growth of Korea's traditional embroidery. Many parts of the country are known for their excellent embroidery pieces.

In Pyongyang there is an Institute of Embroidery, where hundreds of embroiderers are working to advance further this art. The institute turns out a great volume of embroidery pieces. Particularly famous among them are "A Paradise," "Longevity," "Peacock," "Deer," "Chongsuk-jung" (a scenic spot of Mt. Keumgang), etc.

Korea's embroidery is well received in foreign countries, too.

Embroiderers often exchange views on improving their work

An embroidery
"Samjoo Waterfall"



"Development Plan"

The Sato government of Japan is taking an active part in the U.S.-sponsored "development plan for Southeast Asia."

In July last year Black, special assistant to Johnson, was in Japan to hold talks with Sato. In the talks Black spoke of setting up the "Southeast Asia development bank" and a development fund for the "plan", and Sato was more than willing to do his utmost for the plan.

The projected bank came into being last December. And the Sato government invested 200,000,000 dollars in it. As is known, the bank is part and parcel of Johnson's "Southeast Asia development plan," designed to strengthen America's political, economic and military aggression on these areas. The bank is an incarnation of the sinister plot of the U.S.-Japanese monopolies to invade Southeast Asia. And that Japan should make such a big investment in the bank shows how much Japanese militarism is looking for a chance for overseas expansion in these areas.

Then what do the rulers of Wall Street propose to gain through this "Southeast Asia development plan"?

The Johnson administration professes with much fanfare its concern about the economic development of these areas, but what it is after is a new foothold for aggression. At the same time, Johnson, throwing the word "development" generously, is trying to beautify U.S. aggression on Vietnam, to smooth the protest in America and the world over against his

policy, and to pillage these areas.

The United States dreams to draw a military line along the Mekong, running through Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam with a view to setting up a new military bloc which will take the place of the dying Seato. In a word, the plan is for economic, political, and military aggression.

However, the United States finds itself in a most unenviable position. The peoples of Southeast Asia are resisting U.S. scheme; Washington is isolated in the world; the economic crisis is getting only worse in the U.S. All this makes U.S. need help, and very badly too. And Washington sees wholehearted co-operation in Japan.

And Sato is set to make the best of the situation. Japanese monopolies have been revived under U.S. blessing, now they are set for overseas expansion.

Japan's industry gets most of raw materials from foreign lands and it has to have foreign markets for its products. But Japan is without such markets. In 1964 alone Japan's foreign trade suffered a deficit of 1,266,000,000 dollars. Hence, Japan is seeking desperately a way out in overseas expansion. And Southeast Asia is looming before Japanese Zaibatsu as an easy prey.

These areas are thickly populated and rich in natural resources. The Japanese monopolies have already established themselves to a certain extent in the competition with other nations.

(Continued from page 32)

army and the "U.N. forces" in South Korea only through the U.S. military authorities in Japan.

The situation has changed with the ratification of the "South Korea-Japan treaty". The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique has issued an invitation to the Japanese militarists. Now everything is set for joint operations of U.S., Japan, and South Korea. The "South Korea-Japan treaty" not only reinforces the

"Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" but also paves the way to the "northeast Asia treaty organization."

Needless to say all these plots have been hatched by Washington.

Soon after the ratification of the treaty Japan's Foreign Ministry has worked out an act under the title of the "Act on Co-operation with U.N.", which foresees sending the self-defence forces of Japan

This is the plan of the Tokyo government. It will become a full partner in the U.S.-sponsored "development and aid plan" for its economic penetration on Southeast Asia. This will remove, first of all, economic difficulties in Japan while providing it with sources for raw materials and a market for its industrial goods. All this will lead eventually to its political control over these areas.

Japan sees not only economic aggression in the U.S.-sponsored plan but armed aggression as well.

As is mentioned above, Washington is scheming to set up a new military bloc in Asia. Trading on such U.S. project, the Japanese reactionary rulers intend to dispatch their troops there in an attempt to make preparations for their overseas expansion.

This was made quite clear by the Sato government last autumn. The Japanese government stated in so many words that the dispatch of the Japanese army to foreign countries under the "U.N. command" is not contrary to the spirit and letter of the constitution. It should be recalled, however, the Japanese constitution adopted after World War II prohibits Japan from dispatching its armed forces overseas. Now Japanese Zaibatsu has come out to join U.S. "Southeast Asia development plan" so as to materialize its aggressive plan—"greater east Asia co-prosperity sphere" which Japan had worked so hard to realize in vain in the days of World War II.

Sato and his ilk have the cheek to say that Japan bears "a grave responsibility" for "political stability and economic prosperity" of the Asian countries and that she should strengthen "economic and technical assistance" to these states.

To the people of the world, the Asians in particular, still fresh in their memories are plunder and slaughter the Japanese militarists committed during the world war in Southeast Asia under the name of the "greater east Asia co-prosperity sphere."

The war crimes trial held in Tokyo after the Pacific War well showed the Japanese atrocities. They seized abundant natural resources in Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Burma, Malay, Indonesia and others. In North Vietnam alone, the Japanese took away 1,000,000 tons of rice in 1943, starving numberless people to death.

Innocent people were butchered: 2,000,000 in Vietnam, 1,100,000 in the Philippines. Some 3,000,000 Indonesians were dragged out for forced labour and military service, only to lose their lives.

The Japanese went the length of killing and eating the natives in its occupied areas in the closing days of the last world war as its supply routes were cut off.

This is the true colour of the "greater east Asia co-prosperity sphere" pursued by the Japanese militarists.

But, today the revived Japanese imperialists are stretching their tentacles to the Southeast Asian countries, trading on the U.S.-drawn-up "development plan."

Today's Asia differs from what it was 20 or 30 years ago.

The peoples of Asia awakened by the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle, shape their fate on their own, striving for honour, sovereignty, and independence.

There is no doubt that the adventure of the Japanese reactionary rulers would be frustrated by the struggle of the united people of Asia.

overseas in pursuance of the "Operation Three Arrows" and "Operation Flying Dragon".

These U.S.-Japan intrigues and manoeuvres are threatening peace in Asia and the world, and are tantamount to throwing down the glove before the peace-loving people of Korea, Asia, and the whole world.

The entire Korean people are vigilantly watching

the Japanese militarists who are dreaming their old dream of "greater east Asia co-prosperity sphere" under the wing of the U.S. imperialists. The Korean people will tolerate no aggressive act of Japanese militarism. The Japanese militarists should remember the lesson of the history and duly ponder over their own bitter past experience. Otherwise they would only invite their final doom.

OUR ART PERFORMANCE IN BURMA

JO RYUNG CHOO

THE Pyongyang Song and Dance Ensemble visited the Union of Burma in February this year.

During our stay in Burma we were accorded a kind hospitality by the cultural workers and artists. To us Rangoon, the capital of Burma, was a city of friendship.

It seemed the whole country was clothed in ever-fresh verdure and the famous golden pagoda shone brilliantly in the bright sun.

Our ensemble gave the premiere in Rangoon on the evening of February 17. The 2,500-seat Defence Services Open-air Theatre in Rangoon drew a full house from the first day.

Every number on the prog-

ramme drew warm applause.

Well received by the Burmese people were: Hong Jung Hwa's solo "Drum Dance", group dances "Paradise on Earth," "Song of Fishermen," "Molten Iron Flows," "Witch Dance," "Bell-flower," "Lotus-blossom Time," trio "Sadang Dance," duet "A Herdboy and a Girl," group dance "Fan Dance," and others. Also our women's chorus, Kayakeum (a Korean stringed instrument) ensemble, male chorus, and a Burmese song sung by Choi Chang Hoon were enthusiastically applauded.

After attending the performance, Brigade General Thaung Dan, Information and Culture Minister of the Revolutionary



Government of the Union of Burma, mounted the stage to congratulate our artists on their successful performance and presented them with a basket of flowers. The Minister of Social Welfare praised highly our programme.

On the second day, Madame Ne Win, the wife of General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, attended our performance.

Madame Ne Win graciously told us all the numbers on the programme were splendid.

Madame Ne Win, saying that "Gonghoo" (a Korean national instrument) resembled the Burmese "harp," expressed her pleasure over the fact that from olden times the peoples of Korea and Burma had much in common in their music.

While in Burma, we always could feel the warm friendship of the Burmese people.

We gave performances in Mandalay for several days.

Among those who attended our performances in Burma were members of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, ministers and vice-ministers of the Revolutionary Government of the Union of Burma, functionaries of the Burma Socialist Programme Party and prominent cultural workers and artists.

On several occasions I exchanged views with our Bur-

mese friends on our arts.

A Culture Ministry official told me this:

"Now the Korean arts have become the topic of the day in Rangoon. We congratulate you upon your success."

In Mandalay our art troupe was given a warm reception by North Western Military District Commander, who attended the first and last performances. Then the editor of *Lode* (at Mandalay) treated us like his real brothers. He expressed strong feelings of friendship toward us and was in the theatre every night while we were in Mandalay.

All these Burmese friends will remain in our hearts forever.

We talked with the Culture Ministry officials and the prominent cultural workers and artists of this country.

They were unanimous in saying that the Korean arts suited the feelings of the Burmese people. Indeed their words were most heart-warming. We were convinced that the friendship between the two peoples would keep growing.

We talked about each other's experience and the lessons we have drawn in developing the national arts. We have learned much from the noble national arts of Burma.

U Khin Zaw, Special Advisor to the Union Cultural Council, highly praised our arts—music, dance, stage settings. He spoke highly of our choruses. He also had a good word for our dances, especially for the choreography. Commenting on the "Drum Dance" performed by Hong Jung Hwa, he said a combination of optimism and elegance, of innocence and determination, and of rhythmical movements and the youthful spirit. He commented that the Korean arts created a world of beauty of its own, the very expressions of the Korean nation. And this, I think, left a deep impression on the Burmese people.

During our visit to Burma, we saw the struggle of the

Burmese people who are building an independent national economy and a national culture under the leadership of General Ne Win. Everywhere we went we could sense the warm friendship towards us.

The Korean and Burmese peoples are close friends who are struggling for the common goal—the country's prosperity and happiness of the people and the fight against imperialism and colonialism.

The recent visit of the Pyong-

yang Song and Dance Ensemble to Burma has made a great contribution to strengthening the friendship and cultural cooperation between the two peoples.

I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to express once again my heartfelt gratitude to the officials of the Burmese Revolutionary Government and Culture Ministry, military cadres, cultural workers and artists, who received us so kindly.

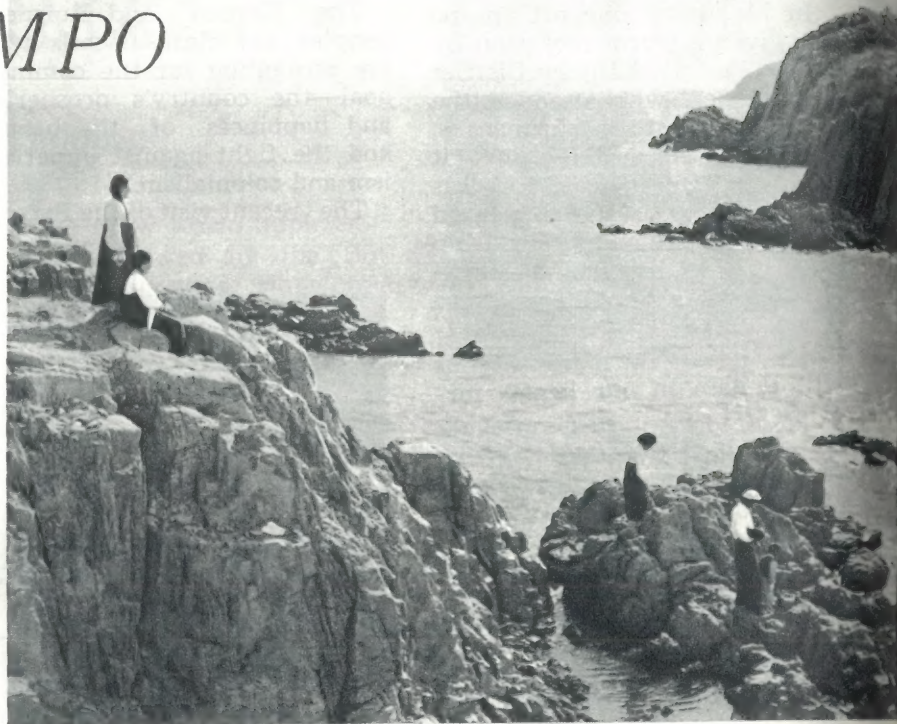
Group dance "Paradise on Earth"



Burmese audience gave a present to singers and dancers from Pyongyang, congratulating them on their successful performance



MONGKEUMPO



Mongkeumpo, a noted scenic place

MONGKEUMPO, one of the best sights on our west coast, is on the northern end of Jangsan peninsula in South Hwanghai Province.

There is a small, pine-covered ridge, not far from Ryongyun township, from where one can command a bird's-eye view of the whole bay of Mongkeumpo.

The arm of the sea is studded with soaring rocky mountains, mirroring in the calm waters of the bay. To the west spreads a carpet of white sand.

Nature is at its best in Mongkeumpo in summer.

The sea is bluer than ever while luxuriant green of pines walls the

township. Then the flaming aronias colour the silvery beach.

Near to the beach there is a shell-mound of the Primitive Age.

Through the long history of the land the scenery has been cherished and every year it is visited by a great number of people.

Poets and writers come there to admire Mongkeumpo. The region is rich in legendary stories and tales.

Li Ih, one of the great scholars of the 16th century, composed a famous poem "Keumsashi" (Poem of Golden Sands) there. It runs in the following vein:

*A stroll through pines
Freshes one with gentle breezes.*

*Twilight cast long the shadows
On the beach of golden sands.
But where are you Arang?*

*Only the sea is touching the sky.
(Arang is the name of a legendary person of this region. —Ed.)*

Mongkeumpo is still better when it is viewed from the sea. Seagulls fly over the mysteriously shaped rocks and cliffs, mandarin ducks swim in pairs, and cheerful songs of fishermen echo. It is a good summer resort.

Mongkeumpo is also known for its abundant marine products—yellow corvina, hair-tail, small sardine, croaker, sting-ray, sea-slug, oysters, clams, etc.



Some time ago the editorial board of this magazine received letters from our readers in Cambodia.

In their letters they wished Korea's eleven well, who will appear in the 8th World Football Championships in London as the champion of the Asian area. Then they gave valuable suggestions to our magazine.

We wish to thank them for their letters.
Their letters are as follows:

With this letter, we want to express our best wishes for the Korean footballers who will compete in the coming international games.

We were lucky to watch the Korean team play in the Asian regional games held at our stadium, which was built on the wise initiative of the Head of the State and other leaders of Cambodia. We wish the Korean team success in the coming international matches. In the two games held on November 21 and 24 last year your team demonstrated fine skills of amazing speed and

modesty. They exhibited a high sense of sportsmanship and good discipline. It is our honest wish that the Korean team be victorious in the World Football Championships and uphold the honour of Asia.

We are waging the struggle against imperialism in Southeast Asia. We will support the Korean footballers, friends of Cambodia, in the world games.

And there are our views on your Korea Today.

A Special Shovel

THE photo shows an army shovel.

It belonged to Lo Keum Dol, a squad leader of the Korean People's Army. He used it in the battle for Height 351, in June 1953 during the Korean War.

It is commonly known that the army shovel is for trenching, but this is an unusual one. It was a "weapon". It knocked off scores of American soldiers.

The squad leader Lo Keum Dol and six other men were defending a nameless ridge, a strategically important one, near Height 351. They repulsed the on-coming enemy no less than seventeen times.

Their ammunition was running short, and there were only a few hand-grenades left. However, their fighting spirit was high as ever. And every one of them was resolved to crush the enemy.

When they drove back the enemy for the 16th time, the squad leader Lo found that his gunbutt had been broken and his bayonet become dull from the many hand-to-hand fights they had had.

Soon the enemy began to climb up the ridge again. The 17th time. Our men on the ridge, before long, found themselves out of ammunition

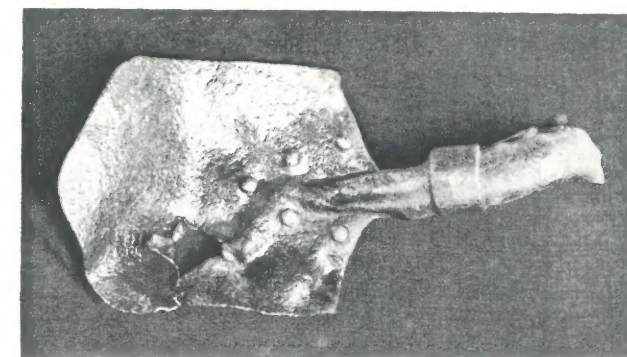
and hand-grenades. The enemy steadily moved on, inch by inch. In an instant, the squad leader rushed forward with the shovel in his hand. He stroke the Yankee men. Altogether he fell 13 men. Men of his squad followed him and fought with their bayonets to engage the enemy in a hand-in-hand fight.

At this moment our reinforcements arrived and wiped out the enemy.

In this valiant fighting, our men defended the ridge to the end.

This shovel is now on display at the Memorial of the Patriotic War of Liberation.

Shovel used by squad leader Lo Keum Dol



admiration of the peoples of the newborn Afro-Asian countries who are scoring great results in removing the evil aftermath of colonial rule and in creating a new life.

The layout and format of your magazine is excellent.

Yours very truly,
Mao Kim Son, Pech Vong,
Meas Sam Oeun, and Im Kunne
Pnom Penh, Cambodia

* * *

With interest I read the recent issues of your magazine. I have to confess that I have known little about your country.

I learned that Korea is a peace-

loving, socialist state. It was destroyed by the U.S. aggressors during the Korean war after it won a complete independence. But Korea has made great advance in all domains. Through your magazine I learned your achievements in science and technique in building up your country on your own. A rapid development has been made also in other fields, social, cultural, and political. Your country has undergone various changes. I can tell that Korea ranks among the powerful states of the East. Recent years have witnessed the growth in the number of university students. More institutes of higher learning are built.

Korea holds friendly relations with a great number of countries. The Korean people are strengthening the unity and solidarity with the peoples of the world for a lasting peace and against the menace from without.

The layout and format of your magazine left indelible impressions on my mind. And your magazine carries fine coloured pictures.

We keep an eternal friendship with you, and wish your magazine greater success.

Sincerely yours,

Say-Chhem, a student
Pnom Penh, Cambodia



Varieties of birds inhabit Korea, and there are many migratory birds, too.

On December 30, 1965, the Ministry of Communications of the D.P.R.K. issued two sets of stamps on some migratory birds.

BIRDS (I)

Stamp 1, 2 jun, hooded crane. It is the smallest of the crane family and spends the winter in Korea.

Stamp 2, 10 jun, white-nape crane. It is larger than the hooded crane and winters in our country.

Stamp 3, 10 jun, white crane. A very beautiful bird, often called "fairy crane". From old times it has been a favourite bird of the land, and the Korean women have loved to embroider it.

Stamp 4, 40 jun, common heron. It grows up in Korea but winters in south China.

All stamps measure 18×28 mm. Uncoloured and engraved.

BIRDS (II)

Stamp 1, 4 jun, Korean kingfisher. It comes to Korea in summer and flies to Burma or Ceylon in autumn.

Stamp 2, 10 jun, Korean great-tit. It inhabits various parts of the country but migrates northwards in summer.

Stamp 3, 10 jun, water-magpie. It is found in Korea and China. Eggs are laid in the depth of the mountains.

Stamp 4, 10 jun, wagtail. It is the first to come back to Korea in spring from the south where it winters.

Stamp 5, 40 jun, shrike. This bird breeds in Korea but flies to south China to spend the winter.

All stamps measure 23×30 mm. Multi-coloured. Offset.

I-1

I-2



I-3

I-4

II-1

II-2

II-3

II-4

II-5



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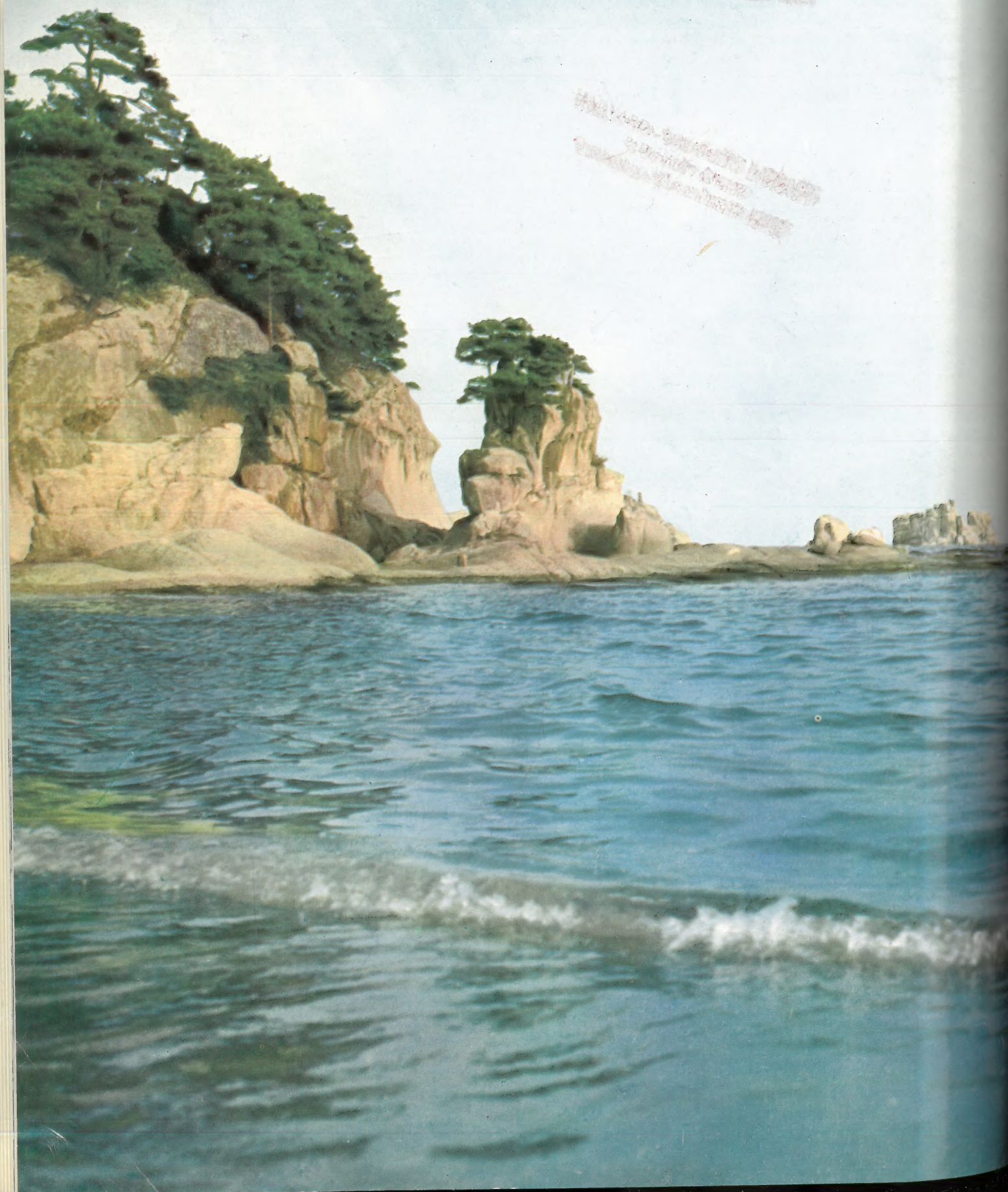


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